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JIMMY—He Races for a Ladder!

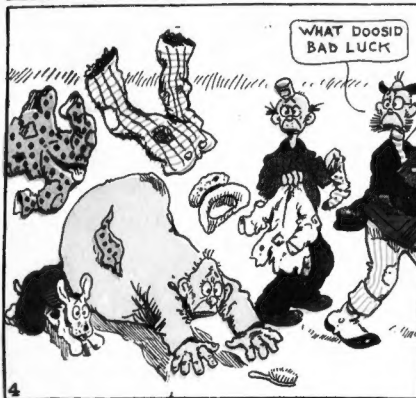
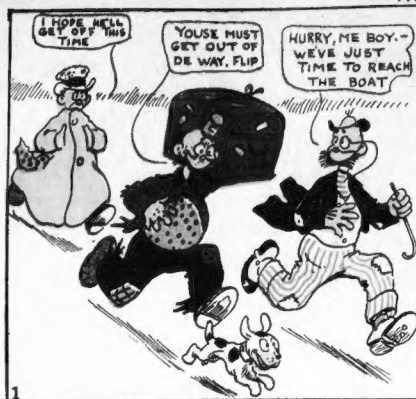
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MONTMORENCY HOOLIGAN'S EUROPEAN TRIP

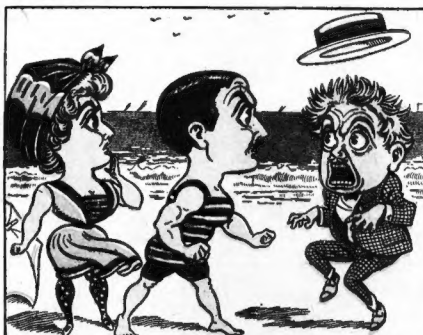
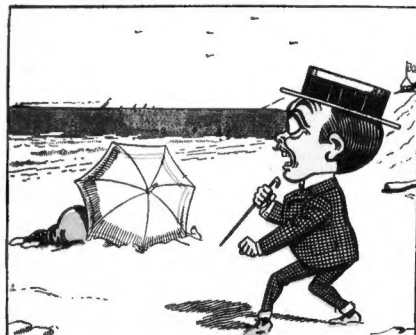
Happy and Gloomy Gus Go Down to the Steamer with Him Again.

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THE LOVE OF LULU AND LEANDER

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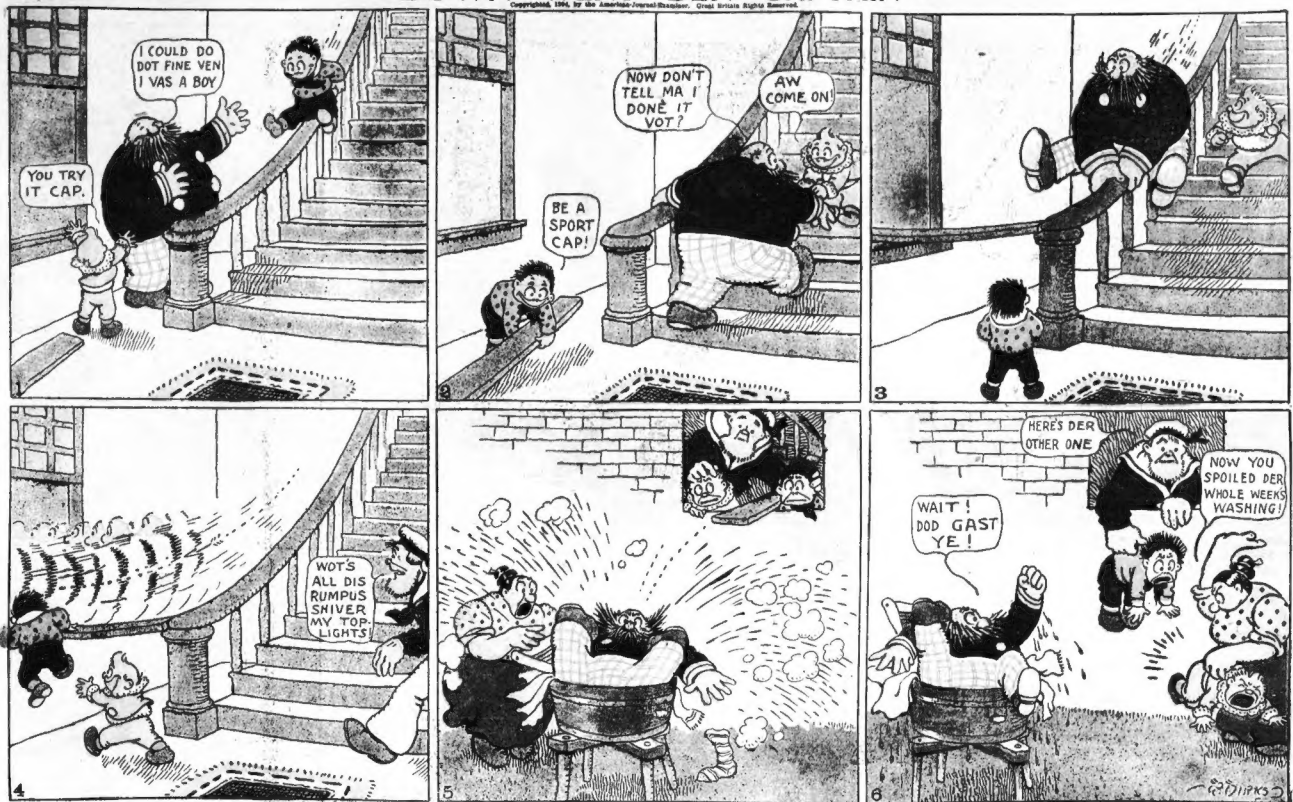


4. THE YOUTH: "Well, you'll look before you leap the next time, I'll wager. It's good you apologized or I would have given you more."
THE GIRL: "It serves you right, Mr. Fresh."
LEANDER (aside): "Ye gods! To what fate has my insane jealousy driven me? Goodness me, here comes Lulu!"

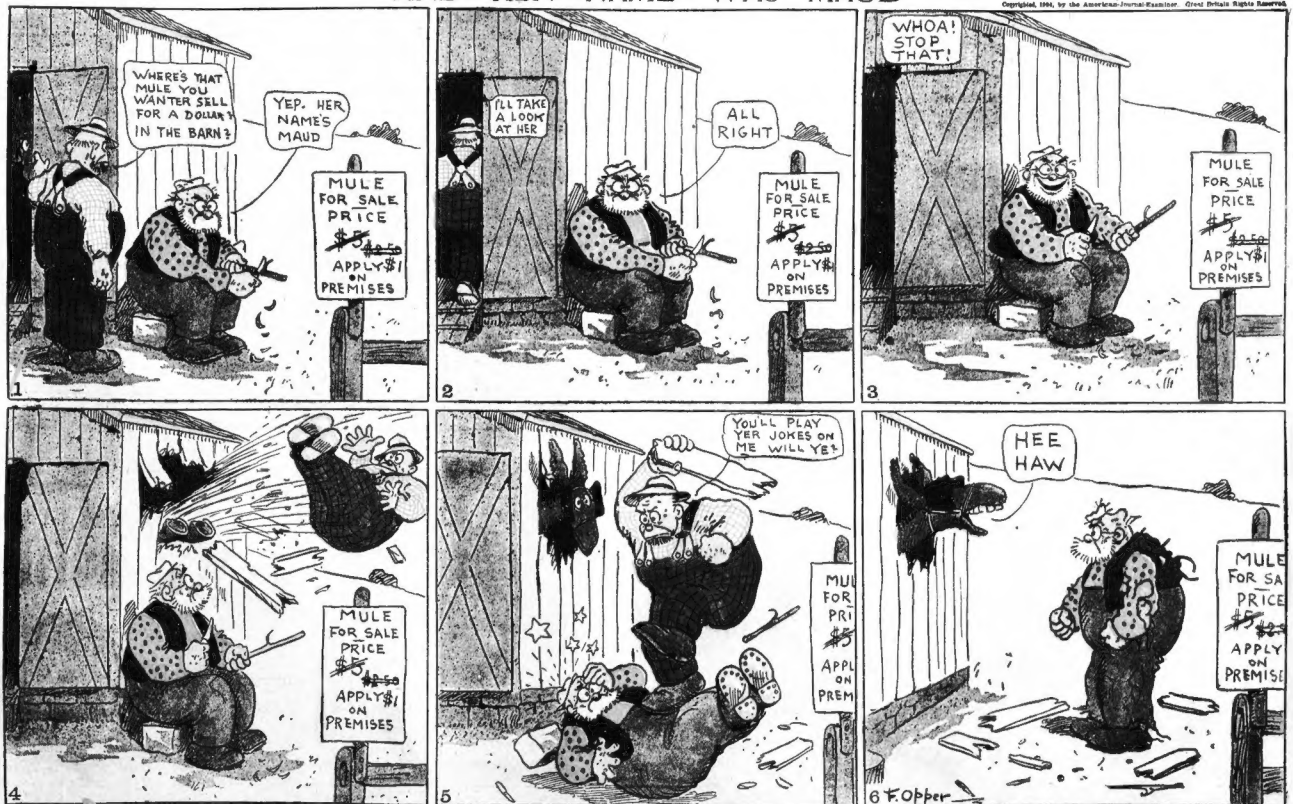
5. LULU: "For goodness sake, Leander! You have been in a fight. This is downright disgraceful. Cover your face somehow and get home as quickly as you can. And I wanted you to take me in bathing, too. NOW what shall I do?"
Oh, Leander, WHY don't you keep out of trouble!"
LEANDER: "Yes, dear. You see I made a slight mistake and—er—yes, I guess I had better get home."

6. LULU: "Oh, here is Charley! Oh, Charley, I am so glad you came. You will take me in bathing, I know. Now go home right away, Leander. Don't stand there and disgrace yourself!"
CHARLEY ONTHESPOY: "Gee, old man, who mugged your face up in that manner! Yes, Lulu, I will teach you to foot to-dry."
LEANDER: "Ye gods! Did ever a lover get it so straight in the neck?"

DOWN WENT DER CAPTAIN



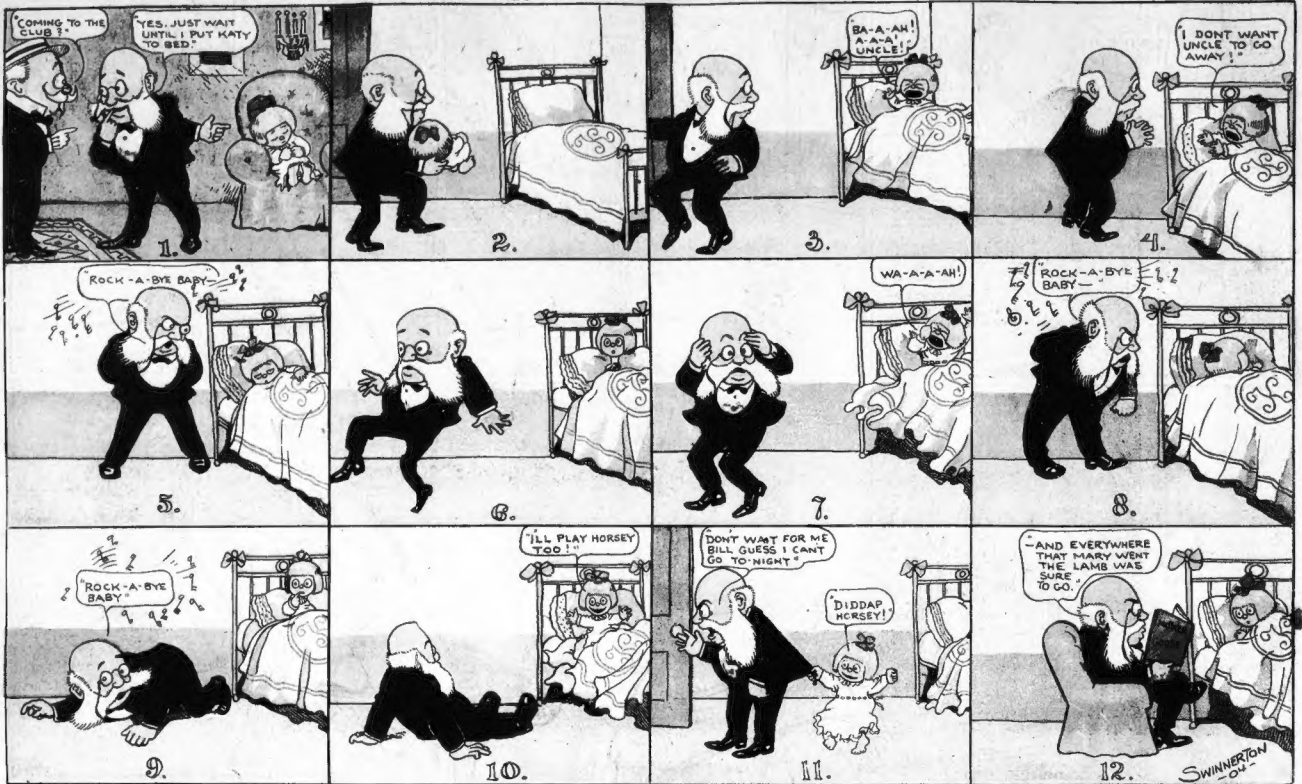
AND HER NAME WAS MAUD



(To be Continued Next Sunday)

DEAR LITTLE KATY!

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THE HANDY MAN FROM TIMBUCTOO

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Little Men and Women of Fashion.



PRETTY MISS SIMPLICITY—MISS LAVENEXE BLAIR, DAUGHTER OF C. LEYARD BLAIR, OF BLAIRSDEN, N.J. FROM A PAINTING BY DORA WHEELER KEITH.



LITTLE MISS BEATRICE CLATLIN, THE DAUGHTER OF MR. ARTHUR B. CLATLIN OF HENYWOOD HALL, LAKEWOOD, N.J. FROM A PAINTING BY A. A. ANDERSON.



THE LITTLE CHILDREN OF EDWIN GOULD, THE GRANDCHILDREN OF JAY GOULD AND NEPHEWS OF GEORGE GOULD AND MISS HELEN GOULD. REPRODUCED FROM "THE BOASTING HISS BLUES," 130 WEST 42ND ST. NEW YORK. CITY.



MASTER EMMONS BLAINE, GRANDSON OF CYRUS MCCORMICK OF CHICAGO, AND OF THE LATE JAMES G. BLAINE OF MAINE. FROM A PAINTING BY ROBERT VON HAN.



LITTLE MISS J. BECKENEDGE WALLER OF CHICAGO. FROM A PAINTING BY ROBERT VON HAN.



MISS MELINDA TRAFFORD OF NEW YORK. FROM A PAINTING BY DORA WHEELER KEITH.



MASTER CYRUS H. MCCORMICK OF CHICAGO, WHO INHERITS THE NAME OF THE FAMOUS FEATHER FAMILY. FROM A PAINTING BY THE PRINCE OF GALASSIA.

How the Willy Japs Caught a Trick of Strategy from Shakespeare, and Utilized "Macbeth" as a War Manoeuvre That Is Making History.

ACT IV. SCENE I. THE WITCHES' CAVE.
 APPARITION—Be not unsettled, proud, and take no care,
 Who chafes, who frets, or who conspirers are;
 Macbeth shall never vanquish be, until
 Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane hill
 Shall come against him.

MACBETH—That will never be;
 Who can impress the forest; bid the tree
 Unset his earth-bound root?
 ACT V. SCENE IV. NEAR BIRNAM WOOD.
 MALCOLM—Let every soldier here him down a bough
 and bear't before him; thereby shall we shadow
 the numbers of our host and make discovery
 Err in report of us.

ACT V. SCENE V. DUNDEENANE.
 MESSENGER—Let me endure your wrath if I be not so;
 Within this three mile you may see it coming;
 I say, a moving grove.

MACBETH—O, O, I pull in resolution; and begin
 to doubt the application of the fire.
 That like his truth: "Fear not till Birnam wood
 Do come to Dunsinane," and you a wood
 Come toward Dunsinane!

HOW THE JAPS SCREEN THEIR FIELD BATTERIES FROM THE ENEMY'S VIEW.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.
 TODAY the Czar's General Staff is disconcerted at revelations made by European press dispatches. Port Arthur, reported on the sea front, is now menaced by Japanese land forces aggregating 500,000 men.
 At the Yalu, on May 1, Kuroki, with an army of 90,000; before Port Arthur and nearly surrounding the entire Russian army on August 1, Kuroki with 300,000 of the best fighters the world has ever seen. Three hundred and fifty thousand! How did they get there?
 The surprising news is not connected from the public. It is the best way of accounting for the disasters at Hailong and Liao-Tung. So everybody is repeating:
 "Three hundred and fifty thousand Japs coming in on Port Arthur! When did they land? Over what route did they march? How were they able to mass at the vital points unobserved by the Czar's scouts?"
 The Czar's officers are not answering these questions, though they are by this time quite well aware of the enemy's device in concealing their movements with a more of different detachments were concentrating by as many different routes. The device is simple, and one that will appeal to every English and American mind.
 The wonderfully intelligent English and American-educated officers of the Russian General Staff, who have been studying the Japanese in "Macbeth," where Malcolm, marching against the murderous usurper at Dunsinane, halted at Birnam wood and issued the order:
 "Let every soldier here him down a bough,
 And bear't before him; thereby shall we shadow
 The numbers of our host and make discovery
 Err in report of us."
 This was the prophecy of the witches' cave fulfilled. Malcolm's host approached under cover of Birnam wood carried on

THE MODERN JAPANESE AND THE SHAKESPEAREAN BIRNAM WOOD METHOD OF CONCEALING THE APPROACH OF AN ARMY.

route they cover, by which the column is guided. Accordingly, before the commander of a marching column has reached the interior he knows just where the points on his route are which need to be actually screened from the view of Russian scouts. The characteristic positions of the latter are known beforehand, and therefore foreknowledge of what means of concealment are best adapted to certain points is accurate.

The field telephone is an important adjunct to this secret advance of the Jap forces. It constantly connects one force with another and keeps the officers of different bodies posted on plans for concentration.

There is little evidence that these swiftly and silently moving bodies of Japs have frequently used the device of felling trees to actually carry tree trunks on their shoulders would only be as explained by Malcolm, to "shadow the numbers of our host, and make discovery err in report of us." A section of a wood seen moving along a mountain side would sufficiently indicate the presence of the enemy, though it might give small clue to their numbers.

So the intelligent Japs improved on the device, adapting it to their real need—absolute concealment. Hollows in hillsides down which they poured into the plain toward the Manchuria Railway have revealed traces of a series of arched avenues, which, from even a little distance, must have perfectly resembled natural underground hiding places below that part of the column passing from one arch to another. Probably these arches sprang up in the night under the hands of a vast number of engineers followed by soldiers bearing the materials from the nearest grove.

Always screened from Russian View.
 Where there were bare hilltops that would naturally be occupied by Russian scouts with their growths far down their sides with gaps leaving a clear view of the valley, the Japs closed these gaps with interwoven screens of trees brought set by night. Thus, by taking a route far down the hillside, they were effectively concealed from any Russians who might be above.

It is proved that comparatively large bodies of Japanese troops moved broad spaces of bare bottom land without their presence having been suspected, except by some farmers and villagers as they happened to meet. This was accomplished by the aid of screens made of poles and trees interwoven with cornstalks and other material furnished by an agricultural country.

These devices would not have succeeded in the case of slow marching bodies. But the Japs were with the most astonishing celerity. This is the result of organization, which has provoked the applause of army critics of all nations. Every officer, sub-officer and soldier has his special duty on the route, and in making and breaking camp, which he performs without special orders, quickly and in silence. Not a sound of unnecessary baggage is heard, and every man is a "double quick" for hours at a stretch.

In other modern wars—notably the South African—trenches and rifle pits have often been artificially screened by green boughs. But for such a system of screening to be used experimentally and successfully to conceal the advance of invading armies seems to be without parallel. Probably these devices have been discovered by communists or other nations, whose slow and infinitely slower progress would have rendered them futile.

It is now too late for Russia to be warned by this discovery. Most army experts in St. Petersburg agree that there are now enough Japanese on the Manchurian mainland to accomplish the object, unless the Russian out-maneuvring and out-gait them now for us. That this is not being done at present is evidence from dispatches of Kuroki's advance, which is retreating northward in dire peril of having the bulk of his force surrounded and cut off.

During the last few days there is intense anxiety at the Czar's capital, not over announcements of new defeats, but over the advance of any kind of reliable news. At last definite accounts of the strong corps which Kuroki had drawn about his intestine positions had been driven in at last. Kuroki is now in a position to hold the northern positions having rendered the town's defense useless. The only comforting thought the Russian have is their belief that Kuroki will be able to get away to the north of Liao-Tung with the bulk of his main army.

What then? When Shakespeare's pupils from Japan have selected Port Arthur how far beyond the borders of Manchuria will they have to drive the Czar's army before more will be established?

artistic feature which differentiates a marching Japanese army from that of any other civilized nation. Russian, German, English, French, American—indeed, all modern armies save the Japanese seem unable to dispense with a great deal of unnecessary noise. Drums and flags and brass bands break loose, inevitably without provocation. Officers shout battle orders at the top of their lungs. Infantry yell at their banners and swear at it is usual. The marching army is even more audible than it is visible. Only when it is entrenched for battle, or when near the enemy it makes use of natural means of concealment, such as woods and hills, are its whereabouts at all uncertain.

With the Japs it is altogether different. Except in battle, there is an entire absence of unnecessary noise. No band, bugle, drum, whistle or rifle. No unnecessary shouts of officers and sub-officers who down the ranks and squadrons. All is done quietly. Quietude and secrecy mark every movement, action and thought.

Still Across Country Like Phantoms.

Having taken measures to be practically invisible, as well as invisible, small bodies of Japanese, striking inland from the different landing places, all across the country like phantoms, to become a terrible reality when they have united to give battle where the Russian host wish to meet them.

From the moment Kuroki's army fought its way across the Yalu into Manchuria that force and others also landed at Dairen, Yung Chwang and other ports revealed from the Russians have alternately disappeared mysteriously and as mysteriously reappeared in largely increased numbers when and where they were least expected. While apparently almost the whole Japanese army has been fighting its way nearer and nearer to Port Arthur, on the southeast, important Russian outposts toward Mukden, to the north and east, have found themselves suddenly surrounded by the enemy in such numbers that retreat has not only been necessary, but has been accomplished with severe losses.

Now, when there are probably 400,000 Japanese in Manchuria, who day by day are concentrating more and more to the south-west of Mukden, there is an explanation of the mystery. Every body of moving Japanese troops has concealed the advance of the natural concealments offered by hills and woods.

This fact would not have been accomplished by armies so familiar with the territory which they were invading. Many of their officers served in the Russo-Japanese war, and they had that campaign to perfect maps of every inch of the ground.

For the last three or four years Manchuria has been covered with Japanese maps—of ordinary size, but staff officers and engineers competent to judge of strategic possibilities and to make surveys.

Remarkably Accurate Maps.

From the information thus gained the Japanese have perfected war maps of the most marvellous accuracy. Some of these have been captured by the Russians. These show that the Japanese have a way of making maps on a rather small scale, showing only the main features of the terrain, and so on so as to make use in which every inch and every branch of every turn of road and every change of elevation is shown.

The last, about two feet square and nearly map-sized, are the war maps, numbered in succession according to the

THE INVISIBLE ADVANCE OF A JAPANESE ARMY THROUGH A SERIES OF ARTIFICIAL GREEN ARCHES—From a drawing in the London Illustrated News.

Japs took their hint from Shakespeare. Here is the extraordinary spectacle of a heathen—and still recently a barbarous—nation using the first to go for military instruction to the greatest of Christian poets.

In understanding how the Japs put Shakespeare to warfare use, one needs first to understand the most important and char-

acteristic feature which differentiates a marching Japanese army from that of any other civilized nation. Russian, German, English, French, American—indeed, all modern armies save the Japanese seem unable to dispense with a great deal of unnecessary noise. Drums and flags and brass bands break loose, inevitably without provocation. Officers shout battle orders at the top of their lungs. Infantry yell at their banners and swear at it is usual. The marching army is even more audible than it is visible. Only when it is entrenched for battle, or when near the enemy it makes use of natural means of concealment, such as woods and hills, are its whereabouts at all uncertain.

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All Russia On Its Knees Praying God to Grant That the Expected Child May Be a Boy and Czar.



ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—"Our Father, omnipotent, grant the prayer of the Russian nation, that its temporal ruler shall be born a son, who shall be the Czar."

"Lord, omnipotent, healer of souls and bodies, Thou who humblest and exalts, bruise and heal, visit Thy mercy on our sister, the Empress. Extend Thou the arm which is full of healing, and care and heal her, raising her whole from the bed of sickness. Bid the spirit of sickness depart her, heal every wound and dry every tear. If she have committed any trespass or is guilty of any sin, permit her to flee and pardon her by Thy mercifulness. Yes, Lord, spare Thy creature, the Empress, in the name of Jesus. Bless her with Thy holy, chaste and vivifying spirit, now and ever, for aye and amen."

THIS is the prayer of all Russia. Rich workmen in the cathedrals of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and smothered peasants on the steppes daily utter the prayer, the invocation which, they believe, will change the future of the Empire. Russia, on its knees, is praying for a son that shall be the Czar.

Again the beautiful, motherly young Empress is about to become a mother. Should the child that will be born next month be a boy a great hymn of joy will go up from the splendid palaces and the poorest hovels of the great white land.

If it be a girl there will be lamentations and curses, for then will the Russians be assailed of what they have always suspected—that the blood, the Muscovite fate, are flowing upon the Czarina. For she has not been a mother four times, and each time the mother of a more child.

The Grand Duchess Disappointment: So the highest and the humblest in the Empire refer to the little Grand Duchess Olga, born in 1885, and the Grand Duchess Tatiana, born in 1897, the Grand Duchess Maria, born in 1900, and the fourth little Grand Duchess Anastasia, three years old. Grand Duchess Disappointment No. 1 they named the unwelcome little Olga, who served grievously in not being a boy, and so they have designated her. In devotion, Grand Duchess Disappointment II, III, and IV. Lovely little Princesses each, wise as their mother, the Empress Alexandra, humble as their grandmother, the most beloved of English royalty, the Princess Alice, but esteemed by the Russians because they are not boys and so can never become Czar. Should the Czar Nicholas II. die without an heir his eldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, would be the Empress of Russia, the nation's possibility, but that, the voice of Russia's discontent says, it will never do.

PATHETIC FLIGHT OF THE IMPERIAL MOTHER.

Lying without male issue, the Empress Nicholas II. would be succeeded by the Grand Duke Michael, collateral heir. Such is the choice of the people; and even in an absolute monarchy the untold people are mightier than kings. But to the Russian people the Grand Duke Michael is merely an evil to be tolerated in the absence of a chosen good. He is of a gloomy and erratic temper and suzerain of the personal dignity of a ruler. The Russian people would have on his throne a father strong and steadfast, yet tender to the little ones, his subjects. Hence the Russian nation is on its knees praying, as the wise men of old prayed in the desert, for a boy whose shall be its great and successful ruler.

Every morning carriages with the crests and arms of great Russian families in gold upon their doors stop before the magnificent cathedral of Moscow and St. Petersburg. Stern-faced, dark-bearded officials of the realm, in the half-barbaric robes of caste, step from the carriages, give their hands to the women of their families and conduct them to the cathedral steps and to the steps of the altar.

The father of the rich, the rich robes and the long hair of olden times leaves a tantalizing, elusive fragrance of the Orient. Their long, half-closed eyes of dark blue or black, the peasants red of their lips and the creamy shade of their oval

cheeks suggest, too, the beauty of the harem; but a sudden wide flashing of the eyes, a sudden smile revealing a coquetry irreconcilable even in the houses of prayer, and there is revealed the Russian woman adorned with the taste of the French, the companionship of the American, and the profound political consciousness of the English woman and a voluptuous beauty pre-eminently her own, the most fascinating woman in the world.

But with the flash of that comprehending, comprehensive smile, the Russian court beauty forgets her pre-eminence. She sinks upon her knees beside her husband and murmurs in her coquettish contralto:

ALL THE COURT BEAUTIES ON THEIR KNEES.

"Our Father, omnipotent, grant the prayer of the Russian nation, that its temporal ruler shall be born a son, who shall be the Czar."

And beside her her stern, black-bearded lord repeats in devout bass:

"Our Father, omnipotent, a son that shall be the Czar."

And they pass out at a side aisle to avoid the richly gowned throng pouring down the broad central aisle of the Greek Church on the same patriotic mission.

Young men and maidens from court and castle count their heads and murmur the universal prayer. Children who scarcely know the meaning of the strange words repeat them after their elders with grave faces. And the aged, kneeling before the altar, pray from the depths of tortured hearts. For every Russian loves his country and would save it from the black shadow of nihilism on the one hand, or the drowning weight of an office aristocracy on the other. So the aged, their tremulous white heads bent before the altar, pray most earnestly of all.

From the lists that border the vast golden walls folds in Southern Russia, the short-statured, sturdy-shouldered peasant and his wife go forth with the dawn to their labors. With the first glow of red in the East they kneel at a shrine in the fields and pray in low-toned, hoarse tones:

"Our Father, omnipotent, grant the prayer of the Russian nation that its temporal ruler shall be born a son who shall be the Czar."

AND THE Czar, TOO, MUMBLES THE PRAYER.

The Czar Nicholas II., bearded-faced and with haunted eyes, since the assassination of Minister Von Plehve, mumbles the same prayer under his breath as he enters the Council Chamber to meet his Ministers.

Many times the Empress's pale face and brooding eyes have quietly appeared in the chamber while the council was discussing matters of state. Such has been the privilege of the Czarina ever since the days when the great Catherine ruled the Russian Empire. The Dowager Empress had brought her membership of suspicious courts and barbaric design, and listened silently for hours to the discussion of the council. When the young Empress came to St. Petersburg, in 1894, the Dowager reluctantly gave way to her, and the younger, more spiritual face bent over words of a different character, the simple needlework learned in her English nursery, taught by the Princess Alice and approved by Victoria of England.

The members of the council, watching the pallid profile as the Czarina plied her swift needle, knew that so words of theirs escaped her less intelligence, that surely their young and amiable and commonplace ruler would be influenced by the sad tale of the ruin of the council, even of its members. And, surely, the council came to late for the ambitious and powerful always late the obstacle in their path.

Now, though the Empress in her retirement can no longer visit the council chamber, her presence there is felt with all the potency of memory.

"A son who shall be the Czar," implies the harassed monarch.

At Tsarskoe, the favorite palace of the rulers of the Russian, kneels the pale, sad, central figure of the picture of a nation in prayer.

The Empress Alexandra has grown older, not alone with the weight of years, since ten years ago she was simply the Princess Alice of Hesse, when her father, the Princess Alice, and

The Czarina in Imperial Court Dress.



The Czar and Czarina Photographed with Their Four Little Girls.

True, she set the fashion of wearing white at all seasons, which is an exquisite becoming to the glowing Russian type as the foliage is a foil to the sumptuous crimson of the Jacquemont rose. But she insisted also that artificial lights be put out except at night, and that the heavy draperies at the palace windows be swept back, so that the unfamiliar sunshine might find the rooms, and God's winds sweep out the stale fragrances of altar of roses. For this the luxurious women of the court distasteful as this Russian custom may have been, but she asked the bitter antagonism of the court by disapproving of cigarettes and saying so with greater exactness than usually. She organized an excellent ambulance service, as had the Princess Alice in England, but this public service was outwashed by posing for her photograph with one of the Grand Duchesses Disappointments in her arms—"the act of a self," snarled the courtiers. She had given a large part of her own private fortune to the peasants of Southern Russia in the reign of a famine, but she had also written a novelette called "Princess Tella's Model," mercilessly arraigning the brutality of Russian officers.

It is the custom of the royal family of Russia to write essays and novelettes on such topics as it pleases, and in rich blinding of white and gold for these stray leaves of thought go forth among their friends. Alexandra confounded in this custom, as she tried to conform to other mages of court. She wrote a graphic little novel of Russian life, but chose for her subject, with the candor and tactlessness that have made her unpopular at court, the subject of militarism. She told the story of a young Russian peasant who had posed for the Princess Yelka (deceased) on the Princess's honeymoon, and of how, when she had painted his portrait, she forgot him for a time in the joys of widowhood and motherhood; of a fairly reminiscent of her protegee and of loving that he had been beaten to death in a Siberian prison by a Russian officer. It was a powerful arraignment whose chief result was to increase the deep enmity against the woman whom the throne would not permit to have a son.

DISLIKED BY THE DOWAGER EMPRESS.

The Dowager Empress, her mother-in-law, was pleased to dislike her and to openly show her dislike. Alexandra, that walks the city streets or that ploughs the fields knows that the Dowager Empress never looks upon the face of the Empress if she can avoid it. And the same old female courtiers that swear the palace, and feed and habit themselves from the Czar's purse, are more faithful to the Dowager than to the Czar and his wife. All of which means the little Empress has come much they ever loved to her in the night.

Besides all these haunting visions of the night she lives in the shadow of a great deed. Assassination lurks in the air. Headquarters may be as near to her as it is to Elizabeth of Austria, the nearest before her ignominious death, to see and

her royal husband, and the four little grand duchesses. Kneeling there before the shrine of her adopted faith, Alexandra feels the impotence of man-made edicts of adoption. She starts at a sudden sound, and awakens when she hears an unusual sound in the street. Von Plehve was one of her enemies—was he who whispered in the Czar's ear that the Emperor had divorced Josephine because she gave him no heir—but Von Plehve was dead, and he had died horribly. At thought of him she bends her head forward upon the cold marble of the shrine and moans. The reverts, the obsequies, the universal prayer: the omnipotent, grant the prayer of the Russian nation that its temporal ruler shall be born a son who shall be the Czar.

The Final and Most Important Conclu-

HOW did man originate? When and how did he get his organs and his faculties?
Can science tell us these interesting secrets of the making of mankind?

Dr. Hermann Klaatsch, of the University of Heidelberg, Germany, does not hesitate to answer, Yes.

He goes further and points out in detail each and every step of the development of man.

He starts with the cell where all life starts, and then traces out by the aid of comparative anatomy every step in the age-long evolution which has gone to the make-up of the man of to-day.

It is a startling story, in many ways, for many human beings will be surprised to hear that they are indebted to the shark for the jaw and ear, to the bat for the hand, to the amphioxus for the brain, to the snake for the spinal column, to the salamander for the arm and the leg.

It is a story that is supported by the best research of modern times in Germany, that land of patient research. Here is no jump-

The Cell---Beginning of All Animal Life.

By Dr. Hermann Klaatsch, Ph. D., of the University of Heidelberg.

IN considering the origin of man and his evolution we are confronted at the very beginning by the difficulties of the similarities between individuals and the even greater dissimilarities between races. It is clear that there are broad steps which separate the higher from the lower races, savage from civilized society, yet underlying all is a great unity which science cannot fail to recognize. There is a great underlying similarity far greater than the minor differences, to which our attention is directed when we distinguish one individual from another or the European from the African.

The difference in the culture of the "hunting race" of the South Sea, Australia, Africa and America are naturally attributed by every thinking observer to their ignorance in the use of metals and tools, and we assign them a lower stage in the scale of human progress due to their lack of knowledge of the use of the instruments by which man advances.

The instrument by which the civilised races advance is the sword. The Greeks and Romans, for instance, once occupied the same position in life that these savages now hold. They, too, used primitive weapons in the long ago, and it was only by constant effort to find better things that what we call the arts of civilisation

are developed. It is undoubtedly is, that these differences between human races came about through ages of progress in the use of their powers and the evolution of aids to those powers. It is no less true that the rise of the human race from the lower animals is an example of the evolution, and it is due to selective natural stretching over many years and especially to the last century that we are able to trace each step in the rise of the human race from the lower animals. It required millions of years were necessary for this evolution now in state, for nature does not work by years, but by aeons. It required millions of years for the evolution of the human race from the form into the lower animals, and still other ages for the amphibious, with its comparatively high organization of the beginning of a brain, and the evolution of the human race from the amphibious stage. It was a stretch of time and many generations before the reptile was developed and the fish as complete as to be formed into the true vertebrate, with its complete spinal cord and column. It was a stretch of time and many generations before the shark was generated by the necessities of life, and it was only

If it required thousands of years for Nature to bring about these changes, it is not surprising that it has required many years for students of science to follow each step in this evolution and learn the alphabet of evolution from the hieroglyphs of rocky remains and the analyzing power of the microscope. Specialists have been at work ceaselessly in their laboratories before

single species could be traced from beginning to end, and then it was necessary to gather the results of all this work before it was possible to sum up all that goes to the make-up of man. Fascinating as the study has been, it has meant many hours of patient, dry research, until now we are in a position to assert confidently how all these processes took place and to give the true genealogy of man from its earliest beginnings until the civilized man of to-day resulted.

between man and ape is at least found. In this statement, the common ancestor can be proven only when the missing link is greater than it is and yet the scientist could feel sure that ape and man have a common ancestor behind them.

Man Is an Animal

The general belief is position that man is by right a member of the animal kingdom and that in every part he bespeaks the animal. It is a fact which no one dare deny. It is not true, as many of the biologists would have us believe, that man is a creature of a different order in playing man among the animals. It is only due to the knowledge of the facts of the body and anatomy of man that the biologists are compelled to say that he is a creature of a different order. In the form of that which is to become man, we find it in that strange compound, protoplasm, the chemical combination of such wonderful properties that in a single cell it is possible to find the complete structure of the human body. All animals go back to the single nerve cell with its peculiar accompaniments, which go to make it possible for this peculiar cell to develop into a being, and the combination of cells. It is evident that the ancestry of mankind is traceable to this very primitive structure of all animal life. Everyone knows that all animals are made of cells, and man, therefore, is really related to all animals.

The next question that arises is if we are to proceed as science usually proceeds, how shall we classify man? In which species of animals shall we place him? We know that one of the leading characteristics of man is his backbone, and we find that the earliest animal or simplest animal to claim such a thing as a vertebrae is the amphioxus, in which the nervous system so closely connected with the vertebrae also appears in an organized state comparable

with that of the highest vertebrates. We are then justified in assuming that man is to be classified with other vertebrates. If fish are also vertebrates, and man is certainly not a fish; yet, if man is the fish that has the origin of the second, the special organs, for the ear first, appears in the shark. And there are the reptiles, which are also vertebrates; and these other organs which are to be recognized as almost human are to be found. Here is the salamander, whose forepaw and claws closely resemble the arm and hand of the human being. How close this resemblance it is easy to recognise when we place the skeleton of a man's arm and the salamander's foreleg side by side. It is a peculiar fact that the five fingers of man are to be found among a

When we consider the habits of animals, we know that the ape is primarily a herding animal, and this is especially notable in the gibbon. Man, too, herds together, but he is more especially notable as the family animal; and this we note in other anthropoid apes, such as the chimpanzee and gorilla. If the love of the mother for her child is considered the kernel of the social life of man, we may note that among apes it is a characteristic no less marked

The Prehensile Foot of the Ape--Still Found Among Savages.

The Bones in the Bat's Wing. Where the Fingers of the Hand First Develop.

conceals the five fingers of the human hand. Prehistoric monsters have left their footprints imbedded in the sands and so fossilized that to-day they look like the prints of the human hand, so the man is indebted to very many animals for the five fingers that are so useful to him in his daily work.

Man Is Specialized

But man is also specialized as belonging to the mammalia of those animals who nurse their young, one of the lines of classification laid down by the scientists; and in this class are animals in which very naturally the resemblances between the skeleton of man and the other animals become nearer and nearer.

The gigantic skulls of prehistoric ares do not at first glance appear much like men, yet as they rear themselves to feed upon the tops of great trees we recognize the five fingers and five and many bones of the body that are the foundation of the human skeleton. The great ares grow up like trees, and the world around them is a world waiting to be prepared to produce him, for we see the fingers grow longer and the thumb spreading out so as to be opposed to the other fingers, as it appears in the lower forms of the semi-aps. Here specialisation appears most markedly, and we begin to appreciate the development of which was emphatically Darwinian. The development of special characters and special characters on account of special needs by special selection. The animals best fitted to succeed in life mated together, and as a result special characterisation was developed; and we find the hand

One would hardly suspect that there was any very close resemblance between the hand of man and the paw of the lion, yet with the exception of the claws, which are only nails, it is easy to see how much the bones of the hand are like the bones of the lion's paw. The hand of man is like that of the ape, which can do far more in procuring food for its owner and aiding the ape in climbing than can even that powerful paw of the lion, which chiefly serves in driving down its prey.

"An Orang Only Means Man."

It is, therefore, by no means new as many seem to think this comparison of man and ape. In the seventeenth and eighteenth century pictures of apes are made so much like men that we know at once that the artist has been copying from a human figure. It is certain that even savages have admitted that they are very different from the apes, and that the latter are not their fathers or the sons of their kind. And orang only means man. The orang-outang is the wood-man, or forest-man; and they believe the same of the chimpanzee. The chimpanzee is the man of the mountain; that is the Bantu name and other fantastic creations of ancient ages are nothing more than conceptions based upon the same idea. The chimpanzee is the man of the mountain, the orang-outang is the man of the forest, the gorilla is the man of the forest with skin. It is well known that the Hindus consider the ape as sacred, and one of them is regarded even as the incarnation of the god Hanuman. The Hindus also believe that the pains of the hand are burnt black because this ape stole the fire from the gods. The same idea is found in the Bible, where, often asked, the question be put, does man descend from the ape? The next necessary question is, from which ape does he descend? The chimpanzee is the most human of the apes, and the gorilla is the least. The chimpanzee is the ape, as well proven by the large skulls and the shape of the hands and feet. The chimpanzee is the ape, and the gorilla is the ape of the higher apes, for the size of the brain and form of the hands and feet are the same. The chimpanzee is the ape, and the gorilla is the ape, and the orang-outang is the ape, and the chimpanzee has a direct connection with the development of certain species.

For instance, that of the eye. It is a very simple thing to see that the head of an ape with the nose of a horse or dog would be especially struck by the fact of the largeness of the space taken up by the nose of the horse and dog and the prominence of the eyes in the ape. Here lies one of the peculiar marks of higher evolution. Neither the dog nor the horse has any sense of perspective, and with the gaining of this sense the eye is enlarged and the nose is reduced. But there is no room between the eyes now brought so closely together for any extended nasal organs; and here we have one of the most marked steps in the higher evolution of the animal. There was evidently a need for perspective vision, and gradually the eye was enlarged and the nose was reduced. The eye became low and less sensitive. It is a peculiar instance of the law of compensation as it works in evolution that progress in one direction

In the matter of the teeth there has been a marked development in the ape from those of the herbivorous animals toward the jaw and teeth found in man. Although the ape is primarily a vegetarian, there is a gradual development of the canine teeth, probably due, first to its devouring smaller insects and birds, and then gradually to a development of a carnivorous appetite.

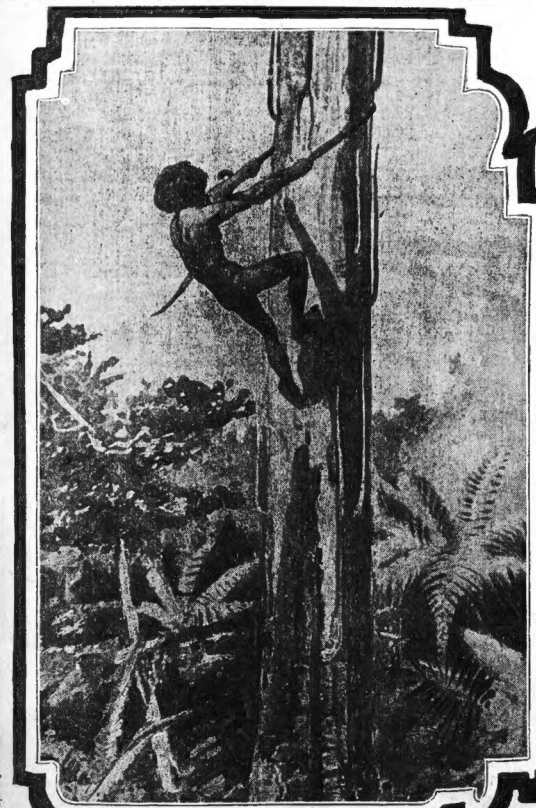
*The Bones of a Lion's
Paw and a Man's
Hand Corresponding
Exactly.*

The Skeleton of the Snake--Where Spinal Column and Cord First Appear.

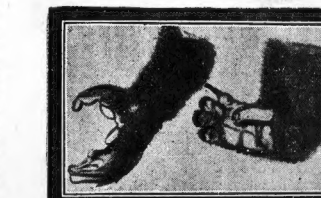
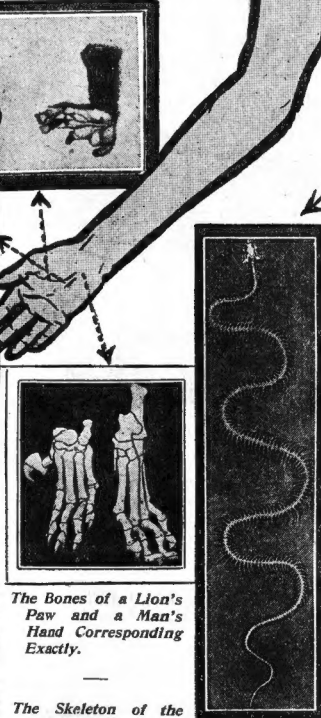
than in mankind. Although in the herding age the young are considered the common care of all, in certain of the pairing species it is notable that the mother divides off the young from among those of other mothers. The gorilla father who stands on watch at the foot of the tree in which his mate and children repose is comparable in many respects with the primitive savages who guard their families against the attacks of the advancing foe; and the gorilla mother who divides off the young from among the other animals, is no less a guardian. The love of the ape-mother for her young and even of man. The love of the ape-mother for her young may be considered a caricature of the mother-love of the modern woman. Yet it is rooted in a similar feeling, though it may not be carried to the same extent. Still the depth of the motherly devotion of the gorilla she will sacrifice even life itself in the defence of her young.

The experiments of Professor Garner with the phonograph in Africa have not yet established the fact of an absolute language among apes, yet they have gone far toward showing that by intonation and accent the ape expresses fear, anger, excitement and many other emotions common to mankind by the tones of his

*The Prehensile Hand of the Ape, Exactly
Like That of Man.*



Australian Aborigine Climbing a Tree With Prehensile Feet Like the Prehensile Feet of an Ape

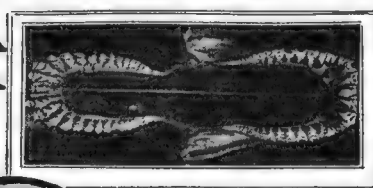


**Amphioxus,
Where the
Brain and
Nervous
System First
Appear.**

sions of Germany's Deep, Studious Science on Just How Man Was Made Up

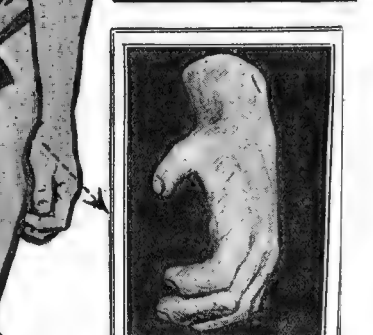
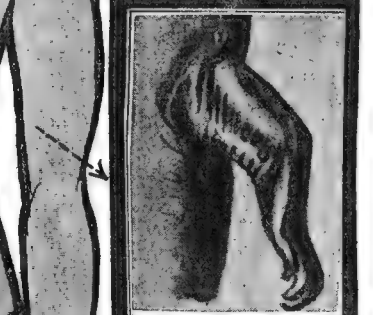
The Fascinating Results of the Patient Research for the Solution of the Human Being.

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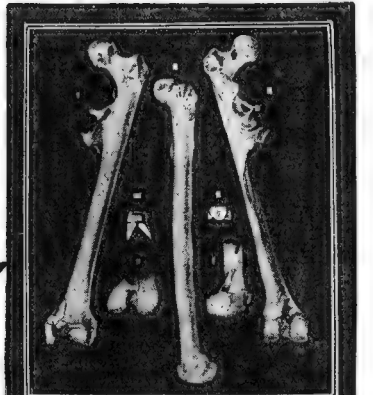


Jaws and Ears of Shark—Where the Ear and Movable Jaw of Man Are Found.

Salamander—Where the Arms and Legs Are First Found.



The Human-Looking Hand of an Old Gorilla.



The Leg Bones of the Pithecanthropus Erectus, Where Bones for Upright Walking First Developed.

veloc. It is certain that the feeling of self-sacrificing love, reverence and hatred are not foreign to the ape any more than the fear of punishment and a bad conscience.

In the skeleton of the ape the approach to man is so striking that it is more than conflicting, though the differences are such that we realize the impossibility of not concluding that the bones of the ape are the bones of a man.

The bones of all four feet in the gibbon, much as man uses his hands, are one of the distinguishing marks separating the ape from man, and yet this very distinction serves to make a closer relationship of the advanced ape with the primitive man. The gibbon walks upright at times, using his hands merely for balancing purposes, and the arms act well in this connection, but the use of the foot as a prehensile instrument serves to connect this ape with the lowest forms of man found in Australia.

Man's Similitude to Ape.

A single glance at the skeleton of a gibbon will convince a layman of the close resemblance to the skeleton of a man. For there are all the bones of arms, legs and body, even though the bones of the arms seem to be longer than those in man. But if we go to man in his earlier stages, at birth, we find that there the arms are fully as long as the legs, and the resemblance between the young gibbon and the young human being is so striking that we are almost led to mistake one for the other were it not for the slight difference in the size of the skull. It seems plain that the gibbon is a copy, more or less correct, of the ancient ancestor of man, in hands and even in the skull, for if we enlarge the skull of the gibbon in proportion to the size of man we shall find that it is almost, if not quite, as great as that of man's himself.

It is also to be remarked that the gibbon is capable, vocally, of touching all the notes of the octave and that thereby it indicates the capacity for spoken language or at least the basis of this capacity from the physical ancestor as realized in man.

If we compare the skeleton of man with that of the gorilla we see, though the bones of the gorilla are heavier and the body is broader, the resemblance is so striking that it is almost a mistake for an abnormal form of man.

The gorilla, chimpanzee and gibbon together present so many human characteristics that it is impossible to resist the conclusion that they are all offshoots or developments from the same ancestor that gave birth to the line which resulted in man himself.

Prehistoric Ancestor of Man and Ape.

The skeleton of this prehistoric common ancestor has been a hypothesis of science for many years, and has even been named by Huxley the *Pithecanthropus*. It was described as being any remnant of this very ancient being would ever be found, and yet almost by a miracle Dubois did find the skeleton of the *Pithecanthropus* on the island of Java a few years ago. It is remarkable that the dream of science has been realized in the hard fact of a few bones, which, when placed in the light of thought, suggest, but are now proven to have been merely scientific conclusions. In this wonderful skeleton, which is about thousands of years ago, we find a skull larger in capacity than that of any living ape, yet smaller than that of the lowest of living men. The difference, however, between the skull capacity of this animal and that of the Australian is far less than that between the Australian and the unimpaired modern man.

It is proven absolutely by the shape of the thigh bones found by Dubois that this *Pithecanthropus* walked erect and therefore the discoverer called him *Kecrops*. Here we have a very animal, or one of his species, from which it is possible for man to have arisen through the course of development of thousands of years, and at the same time from which man arose as the gibbon and gorilla may also have come into being.

How did man develop? If he branched from the ape, as in the Tertiary period, such creatures as this *Pithecanthropus* existed, how, then, did man develop? The scientists suggest that it must have been in a land that was arid, and yet where certain necessities arose from changed conditions. There is a large continent and supposing that it is split up by the convulsions of the earth into islands, or that rivers and mountains appear, dividing one section from another and altering the climate in which the animals exist, the animals must accommodate themselves to the changed conditions if they would survive, and only those that do so accommodate themselves can survive. This is the well-known survival of the fittest, and the fitness of the *Pithecanthropus* showed itself in the greatest development of brain power and the change of life from that of the primal trees, like the ape, to the walking animal. For as the brow rose and the brain became balanced above the spinal column, it was easier for man, in his primitive condition, to balance himself upon his feet, and he then became the walking animal instead of the climbing animal.

It is by this change of conditions that we account for the alteration of the foot from a prehensile instrument into a simple walking instrument, but this is not final, and the trace of the foot as prehensile is still to be found both in the infant and in the savage races.

Value of the Australian Aborigine to Science.

The most remarkable species of mankind that is found on the continent of Australia. No ape is here, and yet the lowest form of man exists in the Australian aborigine. Scientists suggest that he reached Australia or was left there when the Australian continent, at one time a part of a great continent which included Java and Sumatra, was separated from these islands by the sinking of certain portions of the earth, thus making Australia a huge island.

The Australian aborigine is a great boon to the scientific student, for in him is preserved the type of man in his most primitive condition. There are no wild beasts in Australia, and consequently there has been no necessity for any great development of mental power to protect himself from any great danger. On the other hand, it has been comparatively easy for the Australian to find food in the stupid kangaroo, which he can eat as he sits with his bow and arrow, with stick or stone. When man is forced to rise no higher than the throwing of a stick or the pulling of a spear, we can expect no great development. And it is for this reason, from the scientific side, to find in this Australian the type most nearly approaching the ape. The Australian still uses his foot largely in climbing trees, and, like some freaks born without arms in European countries, we find there a considerable ape-like prehensibility in the toes of the foot.

The development of the bones and muscles of the forearm of man are most complete and distinct proofs of the use of the limb for climbing in the early stages of his existence, and a single glance at the remarkable muscular development or capacity for development in the arm and shoulder is an absolute demonstration of man's splendid adaptation as a climbing animal.

All kinds of proofs of the near relationship of the Australian and the ape are at hand since some modern investigation, for here is the head of an Australian woman with vertebrae for the arms almost identical with those of the orangutan, and the Australians themselves show their close relationship and dependence upon animal life by the dances in which they indulge. The dance is the companion of the Australian, and the kangaroo he prizes and, therefore, the Australian dances dance and kangaroo dances.

The Process of Man's Development.

The age of the development of man is one that must be very ancient. It is undoubted that before he began to make even stone instruments, just as he was developing above the ape, he must have lived in that old Tertiary period which precedes the quaternary to which we live. Thousands of years will hardly express the ages that have passed since man began to exist, for it required thousands of years for him to advance from the *Pithecanthropus* to the human, and thousands of years more before man himself began to make the stone and iron instruments, which were the culmination of the first steps of brain development.

The process of tracing the evolution of man has necessarily been one of working backward. Given the twentieth century man, how was it possible to ascertain where he came and how he came to be what he is? It was comparatively easy to realize that civilized man was a development from savage man, but this was only a single step toward the solution of the problem. What lay behind savage man himself? Even the most uneducated of men is possessed of a brain and powers which are of a higher order compared to the powers of the highest ape. In the twentieth century the entire question was dark, and had hardly been asked. But when men began to ask themselves the question, "How came we here? Where did we come? How did we become what we are?" a beginning had been made to the solution of the problem. It was in the sixteenth century that investigation into the stone age of man were begun by the invention of a paper on "Stone Tools" to the French Academy by Maubert (1730). Some little work in this direction was done during the next century and the early part of the nineteenth, but it was only in the latter part of the last century that any real scientific progress was made in this line of investigation. The stimulus of the theories of Wallace and Darwin was important, as the point of beginning of real scientific research, and the attempt to solve the problem

complex man with all his manifold faculties and majestic brain. Between these stands all animal creation, and it has been the most difficult and at the same time the most valuable work in the world to follow this progression step by step. All nature has had to be considered. The change in climate from age to age, the alteration in continents and seas, for each had a bearing upon the development of the animal world. The mammoth with his great hairy coat was possible in Europe only when the Arctic climate prevailed there, and long before his day, when the huge Mastodon and prehistoric rhinoceros were what is now Europe. It must have been a huge tropical swamp. While man did not live in the age of the triple Europe, he was there when the mammoth reigned the hills, and it has been necessary to trace his life on earth as a man in order to find each trace of his development in the animal world.

Reading the Story of the Rocks.

It had been generally accepted that the Drizze mentioned in the Bible had prevailed all over the earth, and this, too, at a comparatively recent date, some seven thousand years ago at most. But the writing on the rocks disproved this, and theology was forced to admit that it had read the Bible wrong, and the Bible could have been only local. The ruins of the fossils being covered for thousands of years in the strata of rock of the earth's surface was at that time, and it became known that if we would understand how man came into being we must learn the story of the rocks without halting.

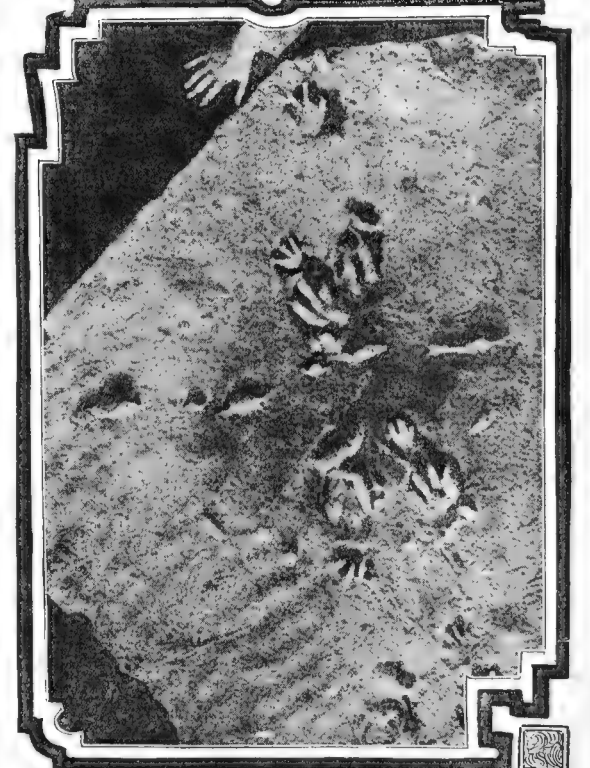
It became clear that many animals that once lived on the earth had passed away, leaving some trace, it is true, in the living race, but leaving their own photographs in the rocks, which were then made and had caught their skeletons and preserved them as they were turned into stone. If it were true that the savannah found traces of the savannah of the age of the birds and animals in the rock, was it not probable that here, too, would be found the traces of the prehistoric ancestor of man—or, at least, the missing links between man and the lower animals? Then the search began, and it has continued from that time actively, interrupted only from time to time by the announcement of some great discovery, such as that epoch-making "find" of Dubois of the fossils of the *Pithecanthropus* erected on the island of Java. But this is one of the crowning discoveries, the finding of one of the links between the human animal, while thousands of other discoveries have been made connecting each of the lower animals to the other.

Science recognizes no accident; it sees nothing but cause and effect and the tracing out of processes, and its greatest task has been tracing out the steps of the development of the animal world from cell to man. At one end stands the cell, at the other

the complex man with all his manifold faculties and majestic brain. Between these stands all animal creation, and it has been the most difficult and at the same time the most valuable work in the world to follow this progression step by step. All nature has had to be considered. The change in climate from age to age, the alteration in continents and seas, for each had a bearing upon the development of the animal world. The mammoth with his great hairy coat was possible in Europe only when the Arctic climate prevailed there, and long before his day, when the huge Mastodon and prehistoric rhinoceros were what is now Europe. It must have been a huge tropical swamp. While man did not live in the age of the triple Europe, he was there when the mammoth reigned the hills, and it has been necessary to trace his life on earth as a man in order to find each trace of his development in the animal world.

The Reversion of Science.

Science claims that its position is as correct as any one of the theories can be, for in the creation of man through-out hundreds of thousands and millions of years is found a far deeper and greater act of the Creator than the mere molding of a man. It does not conflict with religion in any way. It says nothing either for or against religion, but it has followed the steps in the evolution of man from a deeper reverence for man and God than before he pursued this study. Science is a search for unity, and in all the diversity of the universe it finds that unity, working through the lowest to the very highest of all created things. Man is thus a composite creature. He is a combination of those organs which thousands of years have shown to be most necessary and valuable for the perpetuation of a species. From the lowest to the highest he has helped himself to the best, developing each power to its highest efficiency. And science shows that the work is not yet done, that further development is still possible. Warning clear the best possible conditions there is practically no limit to the height to which man may rise by the proper use of cause and all of his faculties.



Footprints of Prehistoric Animals Exactly Like the Print of a Man's Hand—Showing the Similarity Between the Paws of the Animal and Man's Hand.



Miss Robert
Camborn

CREATOR OF FASHIONS
FOR THE FASHIONABLE
WOMEN OF AMERICA

Midsummer Bodices for Evening Gowns—Airiness of Effect and Lightness of Material Sought in the Smart Bodice for Evening Wear—Girlish Outlines and Quaint Styles the Fad for This Season's Evening Gowns—Tulle Popular as a Trimming Under Lace—Lots of Lace in Use and a Vogue for Taffeta, Satin and Chiffon Roses and Soft Artificial Flowers Upon Bodices—The Garlanded Summer Girl Suggests Visions of Flora on a Midsummer Night.

It is wonderful how art steps in and takes lessons from the seasons in the production of smart evening gowns for midsummer wear. This borrowing from nature to enhance the effectiveness of artistic draperies is responsible for some of the most charming results in modern gowning. Take, for instance, the fall of the season, to lay folds of tulle along the edges of decorative gowns, and let fine tufts of tulle float about the shoulders not only suggest the misty mists of evening, but when to these white illusions of indefinable form are added wreaths of roses and the foamy billows of lace, art has added the finishing touch to flowing draperies and graceful human outlines.

Like Flora, art in the pale glow of sunrise is the summer girl in her delicate pink draperies, fluttering with airy ruffles of lace and garlanded from throat to feet in roses. This is a summer of roses, and the girl whose cheeks rival them in tint loves to hang bands of them upon her shoulders, encircle the décolletage of her gowns in them, arch her slender waist and border the voluminous folds of her skirts in roses.

Best of all, there are roses whose life no florist has ever been able to produce, and, therefore, roses which are able to bring out the best in every woman's complexion. One need not belong to the "rosched" variety of girls in order to wear one's self in roses.

In the garden of fashion trees grow in place in order. They are tiny as the little pink pyracantha rose, or twice as big as the great cabbage roses which make the air fragrant in June. These big ones are often set around a skirt with wreaths of small ones between them. They also serve as special decorations for bodices, in which one small rose is always used in the trimming.

Besides the dainty form of decoration for evening gowns, ruffles and billows of lace are more in vogue than they probably have ever been. The bodices of gowns are softly draped in lace in such a manner as to convey a light and airy effect rather than with an idea of impressing one with the beauty of the lace itself or the richness of the bodice which it adorns. When the ruffled effect is a soft and breezy whole the sense of art in dressmaking has been reached. Real beauty does not appeal to one in separate parts, but in its completeness.

What Is Most Modern in Summer Laces and Jewels. Lace is made not only for ruffles, collars and draperies upon evening bodices, but for decorative and square necks. One of the new methods of using it is to have spaces of a well-known and a single deep breadth of lace from van down the front of a gown, enhancing the soft, white finish of the dress material which falls away from it.

There are evening gowns are invariably short, but they may either be fitted or puffed, as one pleases, but must always be



trimmed or draped in graceful folds. Sometimes they are merely of tulle, but the sleeveless bodice is not one of the modish ones for summer wear.

It will also be noticed that fewer jewels are worn with evening bodices in summer time. When they appear they are in the form of dog collars and short, large earrings about the neck, or in long but rather delicate chains more or less looped on the bodice.

Like a breath of the summer is the dainty evening gown shown in Figure A. It is very girlish and simple, and yet very smart. It is, too, a gown that could be made up of few expensive materials provided they are tulle and soft to the touch. This gown is made of even colored mull and has a skirt formed of three deep drapes, the upper one of which is gathered full to the belt. The flounces are trimmed by panels of lace edgings, narrower at the top than at the bottom, alternating with plain panels crossed by three rows of ornate liberty satin ribbon folds, with full, short bows tied in the middle of each. The two upper flounces have four rows of lace across

the trimmed panels and three ribbon bows across the plain ones. In the bottom flounce wider lace is used, and a full puff of lace forms from beneath the edge of the skirt, attached to a fluffy lining underneath.

The youthful looking bodice has a square cut neck bordered with lace, and the flounce is severely gathered to the lace and drawn with more fulness at the belt. The front consists of a square panel outlined and crossed by lace and bordered at the top by a fold of ribbon, with a full ruffle low on each side. The skirt, fitted above, consists of four short puffs of the mull and four bands of lace lacing. The lacing is very along the edges, like a gaiter. The wide skirt is mainly formed of soft folds of the ribbon, with a bow at the top and at the bottom in front.

This charming frock is almost matched in airy prettiness by the one shown in Figure B. The full skirt in this gown is trimmed by three deep lace flounces, each bordered by a puffed band of material, which in this case is chiffon, although it might be made of almost any modish sheer fabric. An interval of the skirt is allowed to show between each flounce, and this acts off the beauty of the lace and also gives to the skirt that air of coolness which is so much the fad at present.

The graceful bodice is made upon a fitted lining and soft folds of the material are drawn across the front, the greatest fulness of the front being gathered up toward the décolletage, where very full, short loops of the material and of black tulle are enclosed under a long jeweled frame braid. The draping of the fulness of the bodice toward the top causes the pointed girdle to be almost plain. The short sleeves carry out the idea of soft folds drawn over a fitted surface, for they are almost fitted, and inner and outer seams are gathered from the shoulder to the elbow ruffle. On the outer side the fulness is held up by a strap of trimming decorated with jewels and terminating in a bow upon the outer side of the sleeve. The folds of the top of the bodice lie smoothly along the décolletage without any trimming, and it is therefore important that the color of the gown should be becoming to the tint of the wearer's complexion, there being nothing to break the color scheme of the gown about the shoulders.

A very summery and effective bodice is shown in Figure C, one whose lines are so simple that they seem produced without effort, yet which follow the lines of the figure in quite a pleasing manner. The bodice has wide, gathered box pleats, attached to the décolletage and to the waist. The shoulders are outlined by a full short quilting of lace held down by a black velvet ribbon over the centre. This in turn rests upon full, narrow folds of white tulle which outline the neck. Jeweled buttons are set at intervals upon the velvet ribbon, which crosses in front and extends down the front of the bodice to the left side.

A Bodice That Is Summery, Suggestive of Youthful Beauty.

The skirt little above is very full and short and has a fluffy lining to make it stand out. It is finished with three puffs, the lower one being outlined by two velvet bands fastened at the elbow by two jeweled buttons on each. A full ruffle of lace is attached to the elbow and hangs in a point at the back.

A sweet little bodice, suggestive of youthful beauty, is shown in Figure D, one whose charm consists in the way in which the soft, loose folds of the short material are draped over a fitted lining. The bodice is made in purple silk, with the fulness of the shoulders gathered just inside the arms and drawn forward with the right apron crossing over the left. Both are gathered to a belt. At the crossing the décolletage, in which a full bow of ribbon, and narrow ribbon folds serve as shoulder straps. A finishing little touch is added here by the arrangement of a cluster of small roses, and a wreath of these roses borders the top of the sleeve, which hangs down over the top of the arm, with the roses extending down the short front of the sleeve over the gathers of the seam. The wide, short sleeves are allowed to hang loose from the gathers at the top of the arm and forms a dainty puff, which is very becoming to the arm.

The wide skirt is both simple and pretty. It comes down a little over the front of the gown and is formed of a tulle of small roses, with a bit of the fulness over soft folds of the material.

Another charming rose trimmed bodice is shown in Illustration E. This one is quite elaborate both in cut and make, without striking one as being an overtimed appearance. The side pieces are fitted and are bordered by straps of the material or of velvet, fastened in the centre with a jeweled ornament. Three rows cross the full lace back and three the fuller shoulder of lace in front. This bodice just a bit between the straps and gives fulness to the figure and also accentuates the slenderness of the waist line.

The décolletage is outlined by folds of tulle bordered by a puffed band at the edge of the dress bodice. There is no ruffle to the bodice, which slopes downward in a curve from over the belt. A wide band of roses forms a shoulder strap and also covers the gathers at the top of the lace sleeve. The lace is small on the shoulder and large in front, where they come well down upon the front of the bodice. The sleeve consists of three full lace flounces, the middle one being the principal part of the sleeve, as the third one is drawn to the arm by an elastic band some inches above the elbow.

Figure F is quite the most elaborate dress waist in the group. It is of lace trimmed with lace. Or, should it be made of some other material, it is so covered with lace that the foundation would scarcely appear. The décolletage is round and deep in the front and back and is bordered by a full ruffle of lace. The lower edge of the bodice above the belt, where the lower edge of the lace top falls down in a pretty, flowing line, and in the middle of the bodice is bordered with full, loose folds of liberty satin tied in knots at intervals, and in the middle of the full at the bottom meet the satin folds at the top in a dainty, flowing line. The full skirt is made of lace, with a wide band of lace at the bottom, with a full, short bow at the top, and a full, short bow at the bottom. The full skirt is made of lace, with a wide band of lace at the bottom, with a full, short bow at the top, and a full, short bow at the bottom. The full skirt is made of lace, with a wide band of lace at the bottom, with a full, short bow at the top, and a full, short bow at the bottom.

A—Fitting mull frock trimmed with lace and ribbon in panels.

B—Modish chiffon gown trimmed with three deep lace flounces and Louis XVI. puffed bands.

C—Graceful bodice trimmed with lace quilting, velvet ribbon and jeweled ornaments.

D—Smart surplice bodice with rose trimmings.

E—Dainty rose-trimmed bodice, draped with lace.

F—Elaborate lace bodice trimmed with smart knotted satin ribbon folds.

Joseph Camborn, Designer

[illegible]

From the Slums and Tenements for "the Time of Their Lives."

(From "Herald-Examiner," Copyright, 1904, by Underwood & Underwood.)



DONKEY RIDES AND GAMES AT THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY'S SUMMER HOME.

Bathing Drill at Bay View.

How Hundreds of Poor Little Boys and Girls are Being Entertained This Summer by the Salvation Army and Other Institutions.

MANY hundred poor little children are having "the time of their lives" just now. By invitation of their reference may be had to the photographs reproduced herewith, which have been taken within the past week in the summer camps and homes provided by truly philanthropic societies and people.

The "Cherry-tree" homes of the Salvation Army at Spring Valley, in the beautiful Ramapo Mountains, N. Y., are entertaining whole armies of youngsters from the overcrowded tenement districts of New York City just at present. Other "Cherry-tree" homes, as these Salvation Army institutions have been called at the expense



In the Canadian Sea-Bow at Bay View Camp.

Children of the Slums in the Cabbage Patch.

of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, have been taken care of in the matter of Summer camps near many other large cities. One variation of the largest is at Amity, Ohio, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society is also other just outside of San Francisco, Cal., maintaining a Summer home for the children of very poor parents, and especially those of widows, in the Ramapo Mountains, Philadelphia and other big centers of population are being equally well taken. Still another extensive camp, provided exclusively for poor boys, is now

being entertained by the Salvation Army and other institutions in the country this season.

They are a most perfect reproduction of sound over made. The price placed on the famous Edison Phonograph and its equipment within the reach of thousands who do not now own it.

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The tents of the boys are pitched within a short distance of the shore, giving the youngsters every opportunity for bathing and the absorption of as much pure sea air as their little bodies can hold. The boys are drilled just like soldiers and are taught to behave like real soldiers in camp. They play, swim, row, drill, fight, shoot, battle, play games, eat and have a good time generally until their two-week vacation is ended, and then they regretfully pack up their modest belongings and return home.

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The Sunday American-Journal-Examiner Patterns Nos. 104 and 105.

School Frocks and Dresses for the Children Easily Made at Home.

Mail this blank for the Boy's Russian Frock Pattern.

Sunday American-Journal-Examiner Pattern. No. 104-4375.

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City.....

State.....

Age.....

For the boy, two-thirds of the body are just about to make their first appearance at school and their still younger brothers—several new and becoming dress models have been designed for this year.

Two of the newest and best designs are shown herewith in the Sunday American-Journal-Examiner pattern series. One is a Russian blouse dress for a little boy. This pattern has been cut in the following five sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

The other pattern, No. 105-4380, is for a pretty school dress for a girl, sizes 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Both these patterns have been designed especially for the Sunday American-Journal-Examiner series, and are offered to-day for ten cents each. In order to see how much either money or stamps.

The pattern design, together with full instructions showing how to make the garment at home, will be forwarded to you, postpaid, by return of mail.

Please note that these patterns are only cut in the size shown above. Orders for patterns in any other sizes than those specified cannot be filled.

To obtain either pattern fill out the coupon

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For the little girl, the new Russian blouse dress maintains its supremacy among models for the chap who still wears dresses. The design with its side closing is very pretty and something entirely new. The fulness of the skirt is applied by tucks, which are attached to the waist-length only. The model is a good one if skirted and worn as a tunic with blouse. There are endless numbers of ways of producing the little girl's dress without much expense. The construction is an easy matter and many suitable lengths of material can be purchased at a reasonable cost for a small outfit. Then, too, these garments are easily made from a linen or serge skirt that has become shabby.

Among the new materials, linen, galatea, mottored cottons and serge hold first

place for the little girl's wear. Almost any material is suitable for the girl's frock. Blouse, chemise, dress, vest and the trimming might be in serge or shabrack or any other material.

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Boy and Girl's Frocks Pattern.

P. O. Box 300,

New York City.

How Sweethearts

For Family Use. Are Annoyed At the Seashore.

By a Girl of Fifteen.

THIS is written especially for girls under sixteen years of age, all of whom I have had a proper contempt for the stupid people of both sexes who moon about and are known as "lovers."

Now, bring myself a sensible girl, with an ideal sweetheart, I have written this loving announcement to my girl friends: Lovers, wherever found, are a nuisance and a disgrace to civilization. They are stinking idiots, and ought not to be allowed to roam about at large. The sight of them makes every young girl feel ill, and, therefore, it is our duty to make them see their foolishness by saying them all we can.

This being received with loud cheers by my girl friends, I was immediately made captain of my secret band for annoying lovers. The following are a few "tips" for investigators at the beach:

Some splendid fun can be had with a camera. Select a couple of lovers who are making for the distant part of the beach or cliff, and follow them without concealment. As soon as they get into the open, let them see that you have got your eye on them, and hang about as if you wanted to get a good snapshot of their kissing. A good place is to get behind a rock, and let them see you peeping over the top. This will make the man a little mad, and he will probably come and ask you what you are doing from his bottle and penis hanging out. You can then say you didn't know he was so stupid. He can't say much to you, but he will be long as you follow him. When they get to the top of the cliff, and you are in the way of their making love, you will be regarded by all Cretaceous.

It is a holy water bottle and siphon, and is made especially for home use. The bottle has a ground neck and stopper, making it airtight. To use it, the stopper is taken from the bottle and pushed down, and the holy water falls from the bulb at the end of the stopper in small drops. The value of the siphon is that it can be used in cases of sudden illness or danger when they'll be afraid to kiss, and you'll make them raging mad.

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The tents of the boys are pitched within a short distance of the shore, giving the youngsters every opportunity for bathing and the absorption of as much pure sea air as their little bodies can hold. The boys are drilled just like soldiers and are taught to behave like real soldiers in camp. They play, swim, row, drill, fight, shoot, battle, play games, eat and have a good time generally until their two-week vacation is ended, and then they regretfully pack up their modest belongings and return home.

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The tents of the boys are pitched within a short distance of the shore, giving the youngsters every opportunity for bathing and the absorption of as much pure sea air as their little bodies can hold. The boys are drilled just like soldiers and are taught to behave like real soldiers in camp. They play, swim, row, drill, fight, shoot, battle, play games, eat and have a good time generally until their two-week vacation is ended, and then they regretfully pack up their modest belongings and return home.

Of all the people who have indulged in a Summer vacation of a week or two this year it is safe to say that nobody has had "the time of his life" like the poor little youngsters from the tenements who have

been entertained by the Salvation Army and other institutions in the country this season.

They are a most perfect reproduction of sound over made. The price placed on the famous Edison Phonograph and its equipment within the reach of thousands who do not now own it.

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Sam Loyd's DAISY MAZE

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Can
You
Find
Your
Way From
A to B
and then
Back to A
Again?



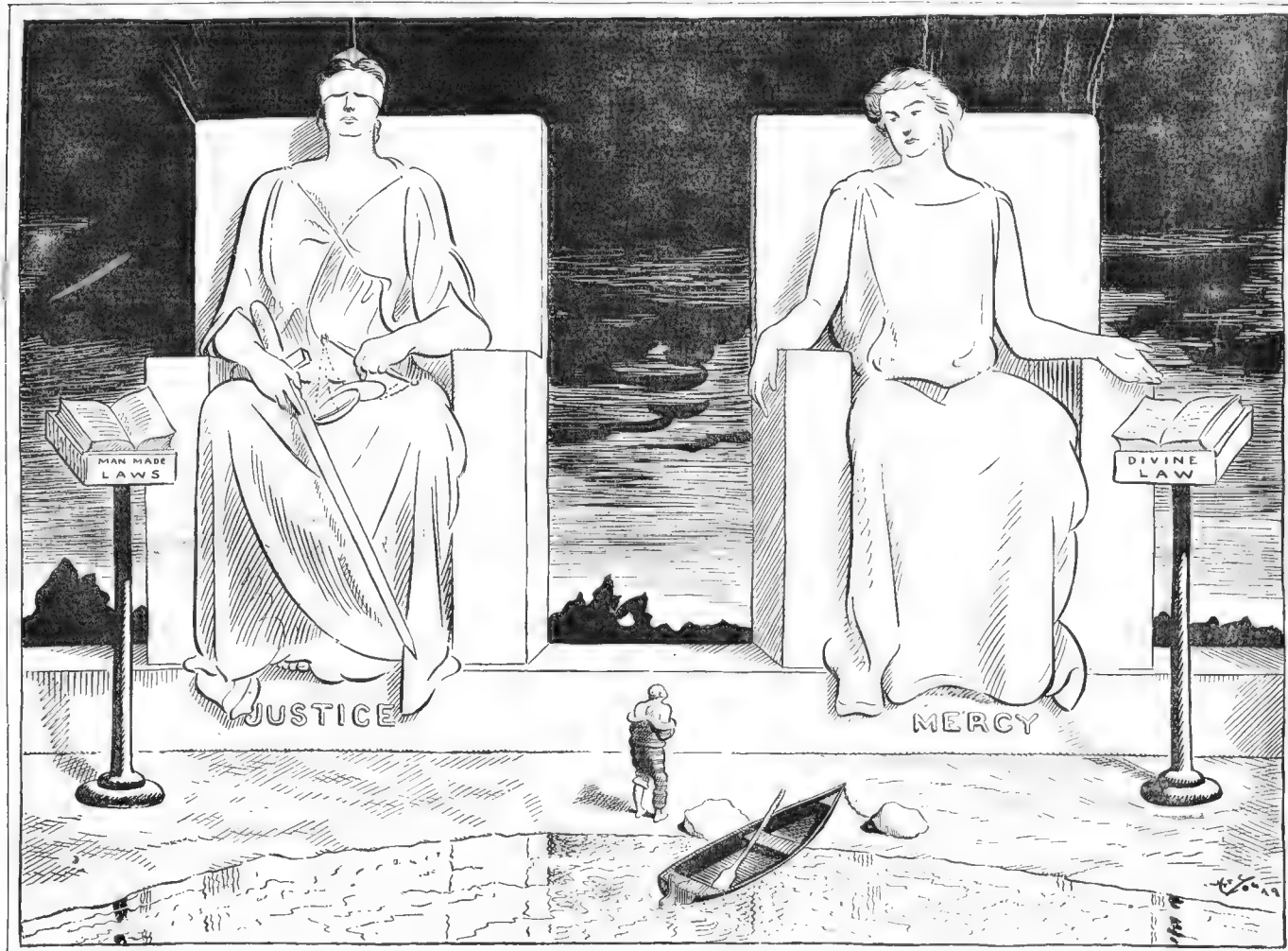


EDITORIAL SECTION



BOSTON AMERICAN, SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1901.

A PILGRIM From the ELECTRIC CHAIR



Arrived at His Journey's End He Tells His Story to JUSTICE and MERCY.

WE give little thought to those whom the law dismisses violently from life, little thought to THEIR side of the question.

The newspapers, with long detail, tell of a crime. Some months later, very briefly, there is told the story of an electrocution or a hanging. The criminal, the imperfect man, is sent out of the world into which he came so unfortunately, sent out on that long journey that appalls so many of us, and of which we know so little.

Our rule here on earth is short and simple.

"He has killed somebody," we say; "let us kill him."

We do kill him, we put his body in quicklime and, so far as we know, that is the end of him.

But IS IT the end?

As we strap him in the electric chair the man we kill is an unpleasant-looking creature. He arouses actual hatred within us, or, at least, no sympathy.

His shaved head is covered with the rough coarse hair of the maniac and criminal. His forehead is low, his skull thick, his eyes close together and furtive in expression. He shuffles and trembles as he walks, and we, in our superiority, despise him because "He had plenty of courage to kill his victim," but lacks

the courage to stand death when it comes to him."

In a frantic, frightened effort to put off the moment of death, he tries to talk. The executioner fastens around his chin the strap that cuts off his random mumbling.

We turn on the current that we control, but do not understand, we send on its journey another strange force—the human soul—that we neither control nor understand.

Does the man end forever as he collapses in his leather straps? Is there nothing of him except the dead body that is carried to the operating table to satisfy the curiosity of doctors?

Or is there a higher court where the wretched numblings, the halting explanations of that deformed, ill-starred creature are listened to and heard?

It is a good thing to develop sympathy and mercy within ourselves, even artificially and through the imagination.

Let us imagine that we have followed the creature that our laws have killed—followed him to a tribunal far above that which sentenced him here.

"Can you not imagine a very different hearing being given to his story.

This, perhaps, is what he would have to say after being told that the mere proof of guilt did not bar him from mercy and hope:

"I was born in the slums, in a room in which sunlight was unknown, water almost unknown, kindness absolutely unknown.

"My father drank because he was poor and ignorant. He beat my mother because he drank. And in the end, some time before I was born, my mother drank, too, because my father beat her.

"I was not wanted in the room where I was born. I was not wanted in the dirty hall of the tenement house, where children were hunted as nuisances.

"I was not wanted in the street, where policemen rule with clubs and drivers curse the children that make a playground of the cobblestones.

"I was not wanted in school, for I was dirty, badly clothed, and I was stupid and stunted.

"I was not wanted in the reformatory, but they took me and made me worse than I was before, beating me because my brain was dull, and setting me free, less fit to cure for myself than I was before.

"The prison took me, although it did not want me,

and did what it could to make of me a criminal, skilful enough to evade the law.

"It failed, it did not make me skilful—I was too dull. But it made me a criminal for life, saturating what little brain I had with criminal ambition and a criminal craving for revenge.

"I was not wanted in any place where a man could make a living. I looked what I was—the son of drunkards, of the reformatory, of the prison, the slums, and of failure.

"I murdered, and that gave them the chance they wanted. They got rid of me and set me free. Here I am; do what you like with me—my treatment can't be worse than it has been."

Many a man that passes through the electric chair into the next world could tell that story truthfully.

What would supreme Justice and Mercy say to such a man?

Would he not be told that his crime lay principally at the door of those that let him go hopelessly down hill to a murderer's end?

Would he not be told that the crime was committed not by him, but by the brutality caused by rum, by the poverty that caused drunkenness, by the hard-hearted, mis-called civilization that never held out a helping hand?

By
gar L. Larkin



Areas also appear of brilliant white, at times, where browns and grays appeared before. These the professor attributes to hoar frost. The writer has often seen these, but thought them to be white rock, now in shadow and now in bright light caused by varying angles and



that shall lift it be silent, and in the course of a lifetime this silence and this conviction will never again be the same.

Is it not silence that determines and frees the savor of love? Deprived of it, love would lose its eternal essence and perfume.

Who has not known moments of loneliness which appeared the lips to unite the souls? It is these that we must ever seek. There is no silence more docile than the silence of love, and it is indeed the only one that we may claim for our own.

The other great silences, those of death, grief or destiny, do not belong to us. They come to us at their own hour, following in the track of events, and those whom they do not reach, they reach the things of this world. But we can all go forth to meet the silences of love. They lie in wait for us night and day.

By
Ambrose Bierce



By J. Frank Davis

WHEN they were young and their blood ran warm
As they leaped to their nation's call for aid;
To-day they are old, but no stress nor storm
Has shaken the framework their ardor laid.
They did their work, and they did it well;
Rebuilt the nation on groundwork true.
Was it worth the cost that their thousands fell
Then see that we give these men their due.

THEY will march again (or their remnant will),
But with backs that are bowed and feet that lag
For the Reaper is busy, and cold and still
Lie most of the "boys" that saved the Flag.
They were heroes, these, in that Civil fray,
And the tale of the years makes their numbers few;
Don't wait till they die. Cheer their deeds TO-DAY,
See to it we rise these men this day.

By Ells Wheeler Wilcox

Gives Warning Against All Fetters That Bind the Will

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INCE the beginning of time, ridicule has assailed the advanced thinker. He faces a little better today than he faced one or more hundred years ago, but his path is still a stormy one.

He is no longer tortured by the rack, or the thumb screw, but he is persecuted by the pen of the paragraphist and assailed at his mail-like contemporaries.

The American press has recently been assailing him with the name of Professor L. Stetson, of Kalamazoo College.

Professor Stetson has been guilty of saying: "Many persons are ruled by personalities other than their own, and it is impossible for these victims to disenthrall themselves. They grow away from their own selves by sheer force of sinister and acute influences over which they have no control. This kind of witchcraft has reached dangerous proportions, and it is one of the most important problems with which science has to deal today. These 'possessions' of demons will never cease until mankind comes to perfect control."

One of the Professor's critics remarks:

"Nobody but the Kalamazoo professor has apparently recognized the critical nature of our danger from witches, and his lucid call of alarm is not expected to rouse the world to a grand rising out of devil."

Yet the professor at Kalamazoo is right, and the critic is behind the procession of established facts in not recognizing the truth of this. There is a large important school of advanced thinkers which has recognized the danger.

In almost every newspaper and magazine of the day may be found the advertisements of the "Schools of Magnetism," "How to Obtain the Magnetic Gaze," and similar alluring headlines. Exhibitions of "hypnotic control" draw gaping crowds, and the foolish miracle-lovers are always ready to offer themselves as subjects to these traveling agencies of individuality and self-control. All these "voluntaries of hypnotism," "taught by correspondence" and "while you wait," all these public exhibitions of hypnotism should be suppressed by law.

Every physician claiming to be best by "hypnotic control" should be amenable to law.

Hypnotism is today stalking through the land masked under all sorts of disguises.

"Psychology" is one of its favorite synonyms.

But the doctor who puts his patients in a sleeping condition, or the ichthyic trainer, or the semi-sensitized state, and thereby is able to play at will upon the sensory organism, and thereby produce all manner of hallucinations.



DRAWN BY JOHN BARRYMORE.

"Alcohol, Indolence, Illness, Over-Eating, Sensuality, All Lead to the Subjection of the Will."

nations and delusions in the patient's mind, is a hypnotist, and consequently a criminal.

For there is no greater crime than the control of another's mind, and the consequent subjection of another's free will. There is such a thing as suggestion—suggestion—suggestion—which is quite a different process from hypnotism. The two are as different as moonlight from sunlight, and from justice, love from lust. The hypnotist compels his subject, the suggestor awakens his ambition.

The hypnotist paralyzes the will of his subject. The suggestor awakens that will to action in right avenue. The greatest gift of God to man was divine will. Through its development and cultivation he reaches "Heaven."

Through its subjection and impotence he falls to "hell."

We have capital punishment for the assassin who takes another's life, but we allow the hypnotist, who takes another's will, which is greater than his earthly life) to go his way unmolested.

Professor Stetson's "high call" ought to arouse the thinking world to action along the lines of "casting out devils."

Every parent in the land should realize the necessity to cultivate self-power and self-control in children and to guard them from all habits which lead to obsession.

Caricature, alcohol, indolence, illness, over eating, sensuality, lack of responsibility are all paths which lead to the subjection of the will.

To my absolute knowledge many intelligent, respectable and sane human beings have become the prey to criminal obsessions, both human and disembodied.

There is a vast amount of evidence to prove that death does not mean extinction, or annihilation, and to guard them from all habits which lead to obsession.

It means simply a change of location for the spirit, and the selfish, self-centered mind cannot at once leave the cords which bind it to earth.

The disembodied spirit, like the embodied one, seeks the weak and irresolute for his victims.

Degenerate and decadent types of men and women are often the victims of obsession even as Professor Stetson has said.

It is wiser to investigate such a statement from such a source than to accept it with credulity.

There is a school in America devoted to the study of these subjects and to the rescue of obsessed victims by scientific methods.

It would be better for future generations should the American press lend a respectful ear to such an institution rather than keep peddling upon the advance mind, which has arrived at a great fact in advance of public opinion.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Don't Tell Your Private Affairs in Public

By Eleanor Ames

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MRS. SIMPSON is going to have a Simpson family and Mrs. Simpson's sister's affairs.

Yet I never spoke a word to any of them, never saw the sister, only caught a fleeting glimpse of Mrs. Simpson, and she has no idea of my existence.

Still, she told me all this the other afternoon going up town in a car.

I sat two seats in front of her. Both the other seats were filled, so she told several other people besides myself.

Mrs. Simpson is a good, wholesome, clean-looking woman, with diamond rings and a general air of prosperity. She and her husband have a pleasant home here in Boston and plenty of friends.

But she has never learned one thing, and that is not to talk over family affairs in public places.

The world is full of people just like her. Seven people out of every ten are prone to discuss private matters in public. It is worse than stupid, worse than foolish, worse than bad form.

It shows a lack of common sense, absence of breeding, lack of self-respect. At the same time, if you accused any one of those seven of being any one of those characteristics they would be hotly indignant.

Keep your ears open in cars, in shops, on the street corners, for one day, and you will hear more human interest stories than could be contained in a special Sunday edition of the biggest Sunday newspaper ever printed.

You hear scandal, stories of divorces, of romances, of passions.

You learn the moral, mental and financial rating of hundreds of people. You get glimpses into dozens of closets which hold family skeletons.

You know the fads and follies of men, the cook, the other morning, "that there was no livin' with her. Only a chop apple for herself for breakfast, and the help to get what they could find in the ice box. And the way the two of 'em, him and her, fight! My goodness, but it's awful! An' they that sweat right in company you think they'd die for each other."

"Of all the insolent, lazy creatures," she declared a well-grown woman at the rear of the same car, "my last cook took first rank. Why, we didn't have a good meal while she was in the house, and she was so cross I hardly dared talk to her."

And then followed a long recital of the cook's shortcomings. Every one in the car knew all about what a horrid cook she was before the woman reached her home corner.

Personalities occupy too great a portion of our every day conversation.

When we talk, what do we talk about? People, as a rule. It is and she and they within easy reach, and the enemy may lurk in ambush ready to strike upon it.

But even if there is no story and no enemy, the public has all it can do to attend to its own affairs, without having yours intruded into its ears.

So if you have no other reason, humanity alone should teach you to lower your voice when abroad, and confine your remarks to commonplace and generality.

Just see all I know about the Simpsons. And you know, you may be Mrs. Simpson or her sister.

ELEANOR AMES.

The Wise Wife Routs All Rivals

A Feminine Fairy Tale By Belle Blitz



"They spent much time in warbling duets together."

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SINCE a time there was a worthy but lonely woman who through some fluke of luck succeeded in marrying a man who was handsome, witty and rich.

This caused all of her friends to envy her greatly, and when they came to congratulate her they could not resist throwing the horseshoe.

"What a darling of the gods you must be," they said as they embraced her, "to have landed

the catch of the season; but do you think that you will be happy and safe? It is hard enough to nail an ordinary squire of a husband to his own fireside, and we fear that a husband who is such a three-time winner at yours is will be continually flying the track, for while you are all that is noble and good, the domestic virtues do not appear to have enough strength in them to interest a man for long."

"It is so dear and sweet of you," replied the woman, as she returned her friends' embraces, "to warn me of my danger, and I shall endeavor to profit by your kind suggestions."

Her friends' words were not without effect, for she was very sorrowful, for while she knew that they were spoken in spite she also perceived that there was much truth in them, and so she set down among her duplicate wedding presents and began trying to figure out a system by which she could clinch her husband's affection.

It chanced, however, that while she was thus engaged her fairy godmother suddenly appeared before her, and throwing herself at her good angel's feet the woman implored her help.

"Stay," said the fairy godmother; "before I grant your request I must know whether you deserve my help. While you were on your wedding journey did you sit up with your head upon your husband's shoulder?"

"Never," replied the woman.

"Did you arrange his necktie in public, and otherwise try to show that you had put your collar upon him?"

"No, I swear it," returned the woman.

"Do you address him, where others can hear, as your 'coo-coo-wee-wee,' and ask him 'coo bukkins matinee' too?"

"Not on your life," answered the woman.

"Do you kiss him seventeen hundred times in succession without catching your breath, without pulling down the blinds and putting out the light?" demanded the fairy godmother.

"I am incapable of such a thing," asserted the woman.

"Do you stand in the front window as he departs to business in the morning and take a lingering farewell of him as if he were starting to the Japanese war, and do you throw kisses and all pet names after him until it numbs the entire block?" inquired the fairy godmother.

"Never; never have I been guilty of such conduct," protested the bride.

"Tis well, then," returned the fairy godmother, "as you have been merciful to the public, I will show mercy to you and give you a dead straight tip on how to manage a steady husband. First, never show jealousy, because jealousy shows that you admit that you are outclassed. Secondly, before you hammer your rival over your weapon with velvet. This does not soften the blow, but it keeps your husband from observing what you are doing. Thirdly, make your own fattery of your husband as strong as it will make the praise of other women seem flat as stale beer by the side of champagne. These rules never fail." Farewell!"

Thereupon the fairy godmother faded away, and the woman began to put her precepts into execution. It was not long before a tall and willowy young creature, with a scintillating figure, danced upon the horizon, and the husband was

gan not footing it after her. To this the woman made no objection, but when they returned home she said sadly:

"What a beautiful creature Miss Smythers is, and how entrancing she would be if she were not so tall. Why, when you are walking with her she makes even your superb figure look short and saved off!"

"I believe you are right," assented the husband, who prided himself on his athletic figure, "and for my part I don't see what any one else admires in the shape of a woman, and therefore he always passed by Miss Smythers on the opposite side of the street for fear she would get a line on the fact that she was the taller."

The next hint to attract the man's attention was a chamber who had a voice like a lion, and the same taste in music as he had. This affinity of interest caused them to spend much time warbling duets together, which the wife always

stood, and apparently enjoyed, but after the song bird had flitted up to her room she casually remarked:

"What an exquisite voice Miss Jones has, and how delightful it is to hear her sing. But do you think that her voice is pitched quite in your key? It seemed to me that she makes your voice sound a little flat. I also fear she is in love to be a little selfish, for she takes all the best parts, so that you do not have an opportunity to show how full you are of the music of your voice."

"There is much in what you say," agreed the husband, "and there is nothing that I so deplore as a woman who would not be the whole thing. However, what does it matter how beautiful a voice is if it does not harmonize with mine?"

And that was the last of her.

Five many moons had passed—then drifted into the community a most beautiful and fascinating young creature with whom the men held long heart-to-heart talks on soulful questions, but the infatuation of a young man with this girl

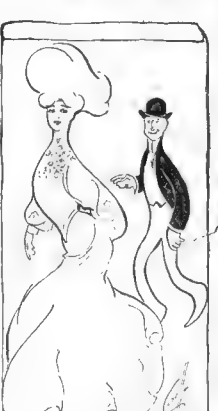
was not without its effect. "It is indeed a privilege," she would say, "to hear a woman sing who knows a campaign issue from a patent office report, and who can tell the difference between a weather chart and a Japanese war map, but do you not think that she is singing in a minor of harmony, for I believe that she always looks tired when you begin to tell one of the funny stories for which you are famous and that she always make me spit my sides with laughter?"

"I had not observed it before," replied the man, "but now that you call my attention to it I see that you are right, and that I have been mistaken in thinking her so intelligent," and with that he passed up the wide dance for good and all.

The next was a gently little debutante, but instead of getting cross-eyed she became the girl of the hour, and she was merely getting on for ice cream ends.

"She is, indeed, a prize baby of the bunch," said her noble and rich uncle, "and you spend your time conversing with one who cannot appreciate the intellectual view you take of the

"I fear what you say is only too true," replied the husband, "for I now recall that while I was



"The husband began to hotfoot after her."

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"What will be about all," referred the wife, "and it was for flouting that his wife was the only person who thoroughly appreciated it."

"What a darling of the gods you must be," they said as they embraced her, "to have landed

"What a darling of the gods you must be," they said as they embraced her, "to have landed

NEWPORT

What Fashionable People Are Doing at New England Resorts

Newport
NEWPORT is in an apathetic condition socially speaking. This apathy is due, to a great extent, to Wall Street reverses, and the presidential year is always rather quiet there. There are a number of cliques this season. One will not attend an affair to which members of the other are invited. Therefore, the ones who would entertain all the smart set must do it by themselves, small affairs being the necessary result.

Special to the Sunday American.
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—Thanks to Master of the House Peter P. Collier, the hosts by the Monmouth yacht have been going on this week for some time. They succeed in the morning of Mr. Collier, who is so much depended on by the outsiders for this evening and interesting dinner of cottage life.

Narragansett Pier
Special to the Sunday American.
NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 13.—The height of the season has been reached at Narragansett Pier this week, as the guests are in the full tide of the season.

Nahant
Special to the Sunday American.
NAHANT, Aug. 13.—Tuesday afternoon and evening the Town Hall was given over to the Ladies Aid Society of the Nahant Independent Church for the benefit of the church.

Lynn
Special to the Sunday American.
LYNN, Aug. 13.—The Society of the "Sweet Charity" given under canvas at Oceanview Park, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evening, has been the most successful of the season.

Lenox
Special to the Sunday American.
LENOX, Aug. 13.—Mrs. Richard C. Henry, of Boston, won the first prize in the competition to show the flower show in artesian flowers for children.

Gloucester
Special to the Sunday American.
GLOUCESTER, Aug. 13.—With the end of summer just past, Gloucester is in the midst of its most successful season.

Swampscott
Special to the Sunday American.
SWAMPSCOTT, Aug. 13.—The annual fair has been a most delightful success. On Tuesday evening August 14, there is to be a concert and ball at the function of the season and a large party is expected.

Rockport
Special to the Sunday American.
ROCKPORT, Aug. 13.—The season has been the most delightful of the season. Hotels are well filled, and the summer colony is on the go for morning sail.

NEWPORT IS WAITING FOR MISS BURDEN



Miss Burden is the guest of the season at Newport. She is the daughter of the late Mr. Burden, and is a member of the Newport Society. She is expected to arrive in Newport on Monday, August 14th.

All Newport Society is looking forward with pleasure to the return of Miss Gwendolyn Burden, who two years ago was called "the prettiest and Regency Belle of New York's 400." She is extremely popular in the Newport "200," which some of the matrons there are striving to set up.

Poland Springs
Special to the Sunday American.
POLAND SPRINGS, Aug. 13.—A daily morning concert and also families are making the trip to the hotel to see the new building.

Annisquam
Special to the Sunday American.
ANNISQUAM, Aug. 13.—The new building at Annisquam is the most successful of the season. The new building is the most successful of the season.

Beverly Cove
Special to the Sunday American.
BEVERLY COVE, Aug. 13.—The new building at Beverly Cove is the most successful of the season. The new building is the most successful of the season.

East Gloucester
Special to the Sunday American.
EAST GLOUCESTER, Aug. 13.—The new building at East Gloucester is the most successful of the season. The new building is the most successful of the season.

Bar Harbor

Special to the Sunday American.
BAR HARBOR, Aug. 13.—Miss Alice Roosevelt is the guest of the season at Bar Harbor. She is the daughter of the late Mr. Roosevelt, and is a member of the Bar Harbor Society.

Manchester
Special to the Sunday American.
MANCHESTER, Aug. 13.—The new building at Manchester is the most successful of the season. The new building is the most successful of the season.

Beverly Farms
Special to the Sunday American.
BEVERLY FARMS, Aug. 13.—The new building at Beverly Farms is the most successful of the season. The new building is the most successful of the season.

Pride's Crossing
Special to the Sunday American.
PRIDE'S CROSSING, Aug. 13.—The new building at Pride's Crossing is the most successful of the season. The new building is the most successful of the season.

Beverly
Special to the Sunday American.
BEVERLY, Aug. 13.—The new building at Beverly is the most successful of the season. The new building is the most successful of the season.

Magnolia
Special to the Sunday American.
MAGNOLIA, Aug. 13.—The new building at Magnolia is the most successful of the season. The new building is the most successful of the season.

KNOCKO THE MONK.

"Knocko," "E. Z. Mark" and the Other Comic Features All Have Their Strong Partisans.

HE SAYS MEAN THINGS ABOUT A NEWSPAPER.

edges of the art which they are called upon to criticize.

For instance, the gentleman pronounced upon the picture, "Oh, de Harp, a very good one, I would say, and takes him for a real art. It is certainly that this great critic." He illustrated the illustrations of the nineteenth century, and cannot by any accident have ever seen any specimens of their work.

partisans are the host of it. In them one finds a false representation of what is really the case. The picture is a very good one, and takes him for a real art. It is certainly that this great critic." He illustrated the illustrations of the nineteenth century, and cannot by any accident have ever seen any specimens of their work.

12 Grove street.

HARP & CHAMBERLAIN

the earlier and primitive methods in vogue among illustrators of the children's book of the part of the seventeenth century. In the eighteenth century, the dainty drawings have a peculiar charm as being quite different from the more realistic and detailed work of the nineteenth century. The taste of our art is gradually changing, and the illustrations of the children's book of the future will be a combination of the old and the new. The illustrations of the children's book of the future will be a combination of the old and the new. The illustrations of the children's book of the future will be a combination of the old and the new.

father of English was engraving
I have no doubt you will accept the sup-
position of your status correspondent in
your Child Harold a thousand thanks, I
do not stop drawing, but to continue
I have fancied that the name Child
Harold concealed a member of the Guide
club. I wonder if my conjecture is cor-
rect? At any rate it has my vote
K. E. HART.

CAMBRIDGE

TAKES THE PART OF THE UNDER
DOG IN THE FIGHT

Latter Boston American

Johnny Becontons is my favorite. He always is "butting in" and gets the worst of it.

J. FORB.

No. 483 Winzor street.

**SAW "KNOCKS" FINESTAL PRO-
DUCTION IN A DRUM**

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:
 I've done the limited discussion over
 "Knocks the Monk" began I have read all
 the letters with great interest, especially
 hoping that his many critics
 were him from the entirely. But I see
 his humble village still beats the page

NEW BEDFORD

NOT THAT SHE HATES THE RES-
 LESS, BUT E. Z.'S MORE

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:
 I like all the comic pictures in the BO-
 STON AMERICAN, but "E. Z. Monk"
 My head is in a state of "E. Z. Monk"
 natural and true. "Knocks the Monk"

of your faith is per-
 an afraid his mind is becoming un-
 balanced from thinking on the subject.
 The other day a friend asked me who I thought
 would be elected for President. I answered
 "Knocks." He seems to be the most popular
 person nowadays.
 Even while I sleep my mind is disturbed
 by the subject, for the other night I
 dreamed poor "Knocks" died. I awoke to
 find that my mind was full of the subject, and
 I was unable to get to sleep.

very comical, but not so interesting.
 ENTIRE SILVER
 No. 577 Second street
WALTHAM
 SAYS OFFER MIPASSES THOMAS
 SAMPSON
 Editor BOSTON AMERICAN

Of course, that was only a dream, so I hope his chaplains won't take offense, as I hope his chaplains won't be responsible for our thoughts while sleeping. I A C. Windsor street.

NEWTO CENTRE
THINKS OPPER'S CARTOONS GET
CLOSE TO THE HEART
EDITOR BUSTON AMERICAN.

In my opinion Mr. Opper's cartoons have the most direct meaning. His pictures have feeling and express and reach the heart of the people.

The "J. F. Mark" cartoons illustrate the

many traps which await the unwary.
"Knocho the Monk" knows the acrobatic
trick and is tipped. Altogether, I think that
the AMERICAN has the best corps of cartoonists
of any paper in the country.

CHARLES A. DONELAN.
No 171 Langley Road.

LYNN

POWERS GOVERNED NOT FOR-
GOTTEN
EDITOR BOSTON AMERICAN
My favorite as a cartoonist always was J. Powers, whose work was in the New York American. I saw it for the first time after the AMERICAN was first published. It is a pity to lose him in your bright paper, I think many of our readers will agree. I have no doubt that his work was furnished by the best of men and women. I place they are looked on as silly. If I understand it right those pictures are intended to be funny. In my opinion the series you go outside man and produce characteristics that many men are recognized by. In so doing you produce results that are very funny. I am sure that "Knocks the Monk" picture are the CONSTANT READER.

IT IS TRIVIAL

TAINION

written by the reader rather than un-
derstand it. I hope I will be fortunate
enough to get out some Powers official
cartoons.

J. FRANCIS FARLEY,
No. 324 Union street.

**DO SOME FOLKS APPRECIATE
REAL HUMOR?**
EDITOR BOSTON AMERICAN:

I have seen many comic pictures
in the last page of the BOSTON AMERICAN
(the best paper out) like the "Mr. E.
Mark" series. The first one was a
man good use of his pencil. I like them all.

I remember your tips of comic artists and clever and contain clean humor not the dull uninteresting kind that merely fills up time. The office was a real life and I was glad to see that they are in a class by themselves. I hope to my mind, the 'Knock the Monk' Mr. E. Z. thinks he knows it all, he always gets left in the end. I always like Mr. Howard's series of letters better than the others. I would like to ask him if he ever had better luck in his work. I hope to see FANNIE M. BULEY there. No. 93 School street.

SUMMER RHEUMATISM

The idea that Rheumatism is strictly a winter disease, that comes from exposure or cold, is wrong; a spell of indigestion, torpidity of the liver, inactive state of the kidneys, or sudden cooling of the body when overheated, being frequent

body with a condition that is becoming frequent causes of an attack. Rheumatism is due to an over-acid condition of the blood and bad circulation. As it flows through the body the blood deposits an acid corrosive sediment in the joints.

and muscles, and the circulation grows sluggish because of the constant accumulation of acid impurities, and when the system is in such condition Rheumatism is liable to develop. I was completely prostrated. Having heard S. S. S. recommended for Rheumatism, I decided to give it a trial, and after I had taken a few bottles I was able to hobble around on crutches. In a very soon had no use for them at all. S. S. S. had cured me sound and well. All the distressing pains have left me, my appetite has returned, and I am happy to be again restored to perfect health.

MRS. JAMES KELL,

ble to come out at any time, winter or summer. It is hastened and provoked by exposure to cold, damp air, sudden cooling of the body when over-eated, bad spell of indigestion, or anything that is calculated to further derange and depress the system; but these are only exciting and not the real cause of Rheumatism. It is in the blood, and when the

vital fluid becomes overcharged with the acid impurities and is running riot in the veins, an attack is sure to come, whether in summer time or the cold, bleak days of winter. You are a slave to pain as long as the blood is tainted with acid. Liniments and plasters are helpful and useful, but it takes something more than rubbing and blistering to drive away this demon of pain. S. S. S. goes to the heart of the trouble, enters the circulation and cleanses the blood.

SSS SSS SSS

through the stiff joints and sore, tender muscles, pains and aches
vanish, and the longed-for relief comes to the nervous, pain-tor-
tured sufferers. S. S. S. contains no minerals, but is guaranteed pure
vegetable. No charge for medical advice. Our book on Rheum-
atism, telling of the different form, is mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANT, GA.

Here is the final list of BOSTON AMER. answers to the Clock Problem Editor was Massachusetts cities and towns, and the JOHNSON, MARTHA—No. 5 Vine street, FLINT, E.—Littleton, N. H.
 I CAN readers who correctly solved the far-printed in last Sunday's AMERICAN, names of correct solvers in other States, in- MORRIS, J. R., CAULFIELD—Franklin Falls
 cluded clock problem upon which the entire The list includes Boston and neighboring cluding one from Michigan: WALTER, BEET—No. 18 Percy street, WATERBURY, W. W.—Cranston, N. H.
 WATSON, L. W.—

CAN YOU SOLVE THIS PROBLEM?

IT'S EASY, BUT DOESN'T LOOK IT.

"JUNKY-STEAD READER"—Taunton.
ALABURCI, WARY B.—Amesbury.
HOLLINGSWORTH, J. A.—Storrswood
WILK, SAMUEL, Gen Essex, Methuen.

CARLSEN, JOHN A.—No. 287 Main street,
Winchester.

LARNS, OWEN—Putnam, Conn.

FITCHBURG

HARDLEY, C.—Eastford, Me.

MAINE

asked to go to St. Louis, but had not saved money enough. He wished his father to give them an equal sum apiece, which he agreed to do.

The father found that he had in his pocketbook the sum required

HIGHER, Grant—South Framingham.
BORELY, M.M. A. J.—No. 61 Lester street, Providence, R. I.
"E. M."—Atlantic.
RANT THOMAS J.—Newton Highlands.
"R. S."—East Weymouth.
"C. F."—Providence, R. I.
"C. L."—Providence, R. I.

MICHIGAN
FISHIER, E. W.—Detroit, Mich.
RHODE ISLAND

asked for. While descending the steps of the bank he slipped and sprained his ankle, and was obliged to call a carriage to take him home.

On his way, in order to forget his pain, he became absorbed in

HAVERHILL
 BROOKS, ERNEST F.—No. 20 Cedar street,
 Haverhill.
 PAINE, OSCAR.—Haverhill.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
 PUTCH, WILLIAM.—Providence, R. I.
 "X. Y. Z."—Providence, R. I.

MATTHEW, BRICK—Hall's Grove, R. I.
 WEAVERS, J. F. and E. R. Manville, R.

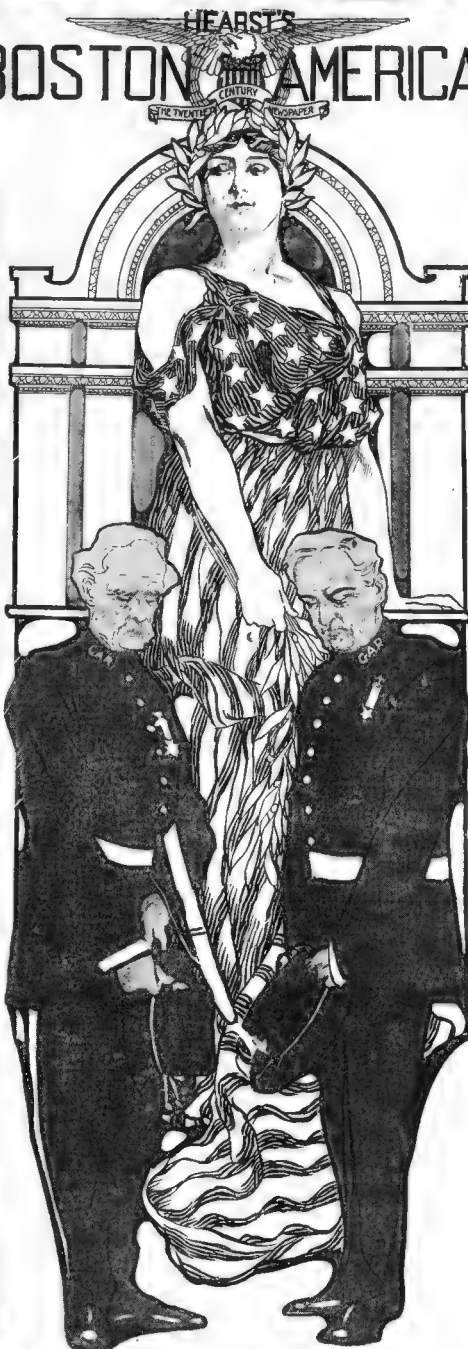
He put in his vest pocket a sum equal to that which he had after leaving the electric car; the remainder was still indicated by two figures. He added them together, deducted what he had agreed to pay

did he draw from the bank? How much did he put in his vest pocket? How much did he pay the hackman? How much did he give each of his children? How much did he have left after giving



Special G.A.R. Supplement

HEARST'S
BOSTON AMERICAN



Boston's WELCOME to the G.A.R.

At 11 o'clock this morning's sun began the week of the thirty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. It will see Boston filled with veterans of the Civil War, their relatives and their friends. The Grand Army will own Boston this week. They have come by the thousands within the past twenty-four hours. Many thousands more will come to-morrow, and on Tuesday, the day of the great parade, the city will be almost choked with humanity. It is estimated that for the week the population of Boston will be increased by more than a half-million souls; on Tuesday the figures will be over a million.

There will be over 30,000 members of the Grand Army in the great parade, and on every grand stand, in every window above the streets, will be thousands upon thousands more. The blue uniform, the black slouch hat, the badge of the order—these will be the commonest sights on Boston streets for a week to come.

From every point of the compass the railroads are conducting excursions. By the iron lanes leading to the city's gateways the locomotives are drawing the cars that contain the masses. In every little hamlet in New England is a group of old soldiers that will come to this, perhaps their last encampment, though the heavens fall. The greatest thing in the nation is coming—and the humblest.

This mass, and probably will, be the last National Encampment of the Grand Army to be held in Massachusetts, who have a right to say in New England. It is fourteen years since the last one. It will surely be the last one, as the nation's population increases and the number of old soldiers decreases. It only requires a single day that the war of forty years ago to be a thing of the past. The last of the Grand Army is the little old man in a suit. So Boston is waiting at its gates to welcome the men who fought the country's battles in a way that shall give them the knowledge that this old city does not forget. Her statesmen, her soldiers, her sailors, her bankers and brokers, her mechanics, her business men, large and small, her rich and her poor vie with each other in doing honor to the men that did things when that was what counted for the nation's life. The State and city's greatest sons and daughters will address them with words of cordial welcome; will bid them be at home; will deliver to them the keys of the city. And every citizen will help to see that they take advantage of the invitation.

There will be a great many men who have not in the past been able to fight together to the death, and now as they stand in the ranks where the tale of years has left its scars, Comrades will search for comrades at human back, at State or post headquarters, at Councils, at Division, at American's Grand Army Postoffice, conducted to aid the good work and sanctioned officially by the Executive Committee on the celebration. There will be laughs and tears, for more long than years, for the present is here to do with the old and the new.

Welcome will be given to-morrow and through the week. On every occasion, from day to day and night to night, old and least masters and speakers will give, in a glowing and no uncertain sound, Let this newspaper, voicing the sentiments of its hundreds of thousands, find it in Boston, Massachusetts and New England, to be the first to speak the word.

In behalf of its readers, Veterans of the Civil War, the BOSTON AMERICAN bids you Welcome.

G. A. R. WEEK at a Glance

MONDAY, AUGUST 15.

12 m.—Parade of Ex-Prisoners of War and Naval Brigade.
3:30 p. m.—Annual Convention, Ex-Prisoners of War Association.
Evening—Campfire of Ex-Prisoners of War, at Tremont Temple. Reception by National Woman's Relief Corps to the Commander-in-Chief and all visitors at the Hotel Vendome. Reception by Department of Massachusetts, W. R. C. to G. A. R. and W. R. C. members at Hotel Vendome. Entertainment of guests by Kinley Post 115, at Faneuil Hall. Congressional Medal of Honor Association annual meeting and reception to Lieutenant-Governor Guild at the American House.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16.

10 a. m.—Grand parade of Grand Army, in which 25,000 veterans are expected to participate.
5 p. m.—Meeting of Andersonville Board at Hotel Vendome.
6:30—Meeting of Massachusetts delegates and alternates, Massachusetts W. R. C., Hotel Vendome.
Evening—Monitor campfire and trouping of colors at Mechanics' Building. Secretary of State William M. Olin will preside and distinguished guests will speak. Reception by Daughters of Veterans at the Hotel Vendome. Reception to the Department Commander by W. R. C. at the Hotel Berkeley.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17.

9 a. m.—Opening of annual convention of National Woman's Relief Corps, Tremont Temple.
9:30 a. m.—Meeting United States Maimed Soldiers' League, at Council Chamber, City Hall.
10 a. m.—Opening of annual encampment of National Grand Army, Symphony Hall. Annual meeting of Ladies of the G. A. R., at Gilbert Hall.
4 to 6 p. m.—Reception by Massachusetts Army Nurses' Association at Memorial Hall, State House.
Evening—Grand river carnival of illuminated canoes and floats on the Charles, at Waltham.
10:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Reception to Veterans by Washington Elm Chapter, D. A. R., at Colonial Building.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18.

Forenoon—Continuation of convention of W. R. C. and encampment of G. A. R. Probable election of Commander-in-Chief.
1 p. m.—Automobile ride of Grand Army delegates through Cambridge, Arlington, Lexington, Concord and the New-ton, stop at the famous bridge defended by the Minutemen.
Evening—Parade of electrical floats representing the stages of the country's progress, illuminated by 10,000 electric lights, following the street car tracks in the Back Bay section. Grand campfire under the auspices of the W. R. C. in Mechanics Hall. Mrs. Alice M. Gould will preside. Governor Bates, Clara Barton and others will speak.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

10 a. m.—Delegates to the Grand Army Encampment will take boats at Row's wharf for Nahant, where a fish dinner will be served them at Bass Point. Delegates to the Woman's Relief Corps Convention will take the ferry at the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn station for Revere Beach, where they will be served with a fish dinner, visiting Lynn before their return.
10 a. m. to 7 p. m.—Open house under the auspices of the Daughters of Veterans at the Royal House, Medford.
Afternoon—Reception by Daughters of the American Revolution in honor of the ladies of the Honorary Committee, W. R. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20.

Visitors who wish will take train at 8:45 a. m. or boat at 1 p. m. for Plymouth, where they will be entertained at lunch by the Pilgrim Association and conducted about the scenes of historic interest.
Steamers will run down the bay throughout the day to enable visitors to view the warships.

Boston, Mass.,
August 14, 1904



ROSE A. HUNT



F. MELVILLE VINING



EMMA F. HUTCHINGS



BELLA MARTIN



BEULAH HILL



LILLIAN WARDWORTH



HELEN M. HOUGHTON



MARY J. WOOD



HELEN L. BURKE



MRS. CHARLES L. BATES



MRS. EVANS



MRS. HASTINGS



MRS. GOODARD



MRS. HILDRETH



MRS. SWITZER



MARY A. SELTZER



REBECCA A. BENNETT



MRS. COOK



MRS. FITTS



MRS. FULLER



MRS. ELLIOTT



LYDIA R. HALL



MRS. SWITZER



MRS. SWITZER

1861-1911 By Gen. John C. Black Commander-in-Chief G. A. R. The Present Organization of the Grand Army

The Present Organization of the Grand Army

Written Expressly for the Boston Sunday American.

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THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC was instituted in 1865 by Dr. Stevenson, of Springfield, Ill. The Department of Illinois, therefore, is the oldest and in one of the greatest in the Grand Army, the order of membership being New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and so on down the list.

The objects of the association are fully and truly set forth in the well-known motto: "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty." It deals in each of these great subjects with all of its masterful powers; it includes fraternity among all the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, all the survivors of the great war, all dependent ones—widows and orphans of the war—and out of these grows the fraternity of Americans.

The Grand Army of the Republic teaches and impresses and urges fraternal regard for all people, whatever their antecedents, who believe in and pay true allegiance to the Government of the United States, its Constitution and its laws.

From this statement it will appear, as is true, that the Grand Army of the Republic ignores political affiliations in its membership. The only requirements which are essential are honorable service and honorable discharge from the service of the United States, either on land or sea, during the hostilities of 1861-65. It sternly prohibits the use of its name and influence in any political matter.

The comrades who should undertake to use the order for the furtherance of a political object would be condemned by the rules of the order and by the judgment of its peers. And yet there is nothing to prevent the exercise of the most intense political activity on the part of any member of the order in behalf of his party or his candidate, whoever such party or candidate may be, but at all times and under all circumstances the organization itself and every member of the organization is held to such conduct as will redound to the permanency of our Government, the uplifting of our institutions and the benefit of our order.

The order at this time numbers a quarter of a million of men. They are the survivors of every army corps, division, brigade, regiment and battery; of every squadron, of every fleet and of every vessel which was engaged in the suppression of rebellion. It has posts in every State in the Union, and some located beyond seas.

In every post stands the altar, in front of which an applicant for membership must take the vows which involve the great purposes of the order. From the beginning of the order these vows have been administered only in a closed and fully organized post; and in that sense of the term, and in that sense only, the Grand Army of the Republic is a secret organization.

Its vows are such as might be taken by any man of any faith or denomination, or of no denomination, or of any other faith than in the existence of a



GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK.

Father of all men. The obligations assumed tend to the higher citizenship, which we all hope for—they tend to sobriety, to decency of conduct, to honorable bearing among all peoples.

While the Grand Army of the Republic, from its composition, is a semi-military organization, there is nothing in all the teachings and practices of the order that does not tend toward PEACE—PEACE WITH RIGHT.

It follows from this that those who think or fear the military influences or the narrowing purposes of the Grand Army of the Republic are mistaken. The Grand Army of the Republic has but one festival day, and that is the 26th of May, when it remembers and honors all the soldier and sailor dead of the war of the Union. On this day for many years it has been customary to appeal to the highest sentiments of humanity, to cast a religious impress over every hour of the day and every ceremonial; to acknowledge the Almighty; to pray with Him for one departed, and for those who linger with us; for those who come after us, and for ourselves; to obscure nothing of the great results of the military struggle of the ages, and yet to minimize that struggle in such a manner as to strip it of all viciousness, and to make it as American as air.

In later years we have included in our ceremonies the lives and graves of those who have fought in other wars, and now, in portions of the South, a part of each Memorial Day is used to decorate the graves of Confederate dead; for they have fallen into their long rest. The result of this has been a similar action on the part of Confederate organizations.

Moreover, the exercise of the Grand Army of the Republic—its universal practice—has resulted in awakening a similar spirit of memorializing in the minds of people at large; so that today all ceremonies of our land, whether the sloops be fallen soldiers and sailors or whether they be citizens, are being decorated by private affection; and so the 26th of May has grown to be one of the most beautiful days that the world has ever conceived—more beautiful than the Greek Olympiad, and somewhat akin to the solemn fests of All Souls. We very much hope that in time to come the observance of the day will become a universal one.

On Memorial Day, in 1894, observed on the 26th of May, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at the National Home, and on the 30th of May at Fort Peoria, Ill., Mrs. Black instituted, with the women of the Relief Corps, the further ceremonial of strewing the waters that run to the seas with flowers, in memory of the sailors of the Union. The idea seems to have received great commendation and today is being widely and lovingly continued.

I shall never forget the splendors that surrounded the ceremonial at Peoria, performed after the main ceremonies of the day were over and while the sun was setting, throwing its effulgence into a splendid sky, beset with clouds and lighting up the lake and river with superb colorings; nor how at Rock Island the next year, from the arch of the bridge which stretches from the mainland to the Government reservation, the populace covered the bosom of the steamer with flowers. No more beautiful nor effective feature is to be found in the history of the day.

I have written very slightly of the fraternal and patriotic objects of the order—of a fraternity that embraces all surviving comrades of the war; of a loyalty that embraces all Americans and all America; that has no intolerance except for those who are not true to the Government and its purposes.

The charity of the order, like that of every other organization, is necessarily largely confined to its membership and that of their dependencies, and considering that the members of the order are, as a rule, of very limited means, its charities are great and they are "diffused like the dew from Heaven," falling drop by drop upon the parched spots where poverty drives up natural resources or death has destroyed the well springs. But, at the same time, it has urged upon the Government the great system of pensions, so widely distributed and so generally bestowed that the like of it never has been known before, and for which no apology ever has been or ever will be tendered by those who have procured it. For it is according to natural justice, and the implied, as well as expressed, promise of the Government and of the people, made during dependence, during the struggle for national life, and done good to every portion of the land and every order of citizenship.

The resources of the subject are boundless, but he who would know more of the Grand Army of the Republic may study the history of his country for the last forty years, no part of which will elude him, during that time, been written without the influence of this most majestic of human associations.

John C. Black

Gen. Joe Wheeler on the Blue and the Gray in 1904

Written Expressly for the Boston Sunday American.

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THE danger, privation and suffering of battle and campaign develop the nobler elements in man's nature and a strong reciprocal feeling of regard and affection is created between those who are thus associated. Brave men brought together under such circumstances form ties of friendship which can never be broken. They have fought side by side. They have together felt the glory and triumph of victory, and in a war of such duration most probably they have together felt the keen humiliation of defeat.

When the strife is done and their country is again blessed with peace there is happiness throughout the land, armies are disbanded and the soldier is joyous at the thought of home and kindred, but underlying all this there are partings among those who have participated in the struggle.

From this feeling has arisen the custom for officers and soldiers of disbanding armies to form societies by which this sentiment may be kept alive, and to enable them from time to time to gather together and recall memories of their soldier days.

At the close of the War of the Revolution the survivors organized themselves into what was called the Society of the Cincinnati.

At the close of the war with Mexico the participants organized what is named the Aztec Society.

At the close of the Civil War several societies were formed by those who fought on the side which triumphed, the principal one, the one which has by far the most numerous membership, being the Grand Army of the Republic, which, on August 15, celebrates its thirty-eighth anniversary at Boston.

The soldiers of the South felt the same sentiments of fraternity, and possibly even more intense than those of the North. But the struggle of the everyday affairs of life so occupied their time and thoughts that a quarter of a century elapsed before the perfection of the organization which is called the "United Confederate Veterans," a society to which every honorable Confederate is eligible.

Its first meeting was held in Chattanooga, in July, 1890, and with the exception of 1893 no reunion has been held since that time.

Almost forty years have elapsed since the firing of the last gun which shook the very foundations of civilization, the most intense, severe and terrible armed contest known to history.

Most of the participants in that war are now dead. There are but four living men who command more than a division in the Federal Army, and but two surviving Confederate Generals who received the same honor from the Congress of the Confederate States.

Of the thirty-eight hundred officers now on the active list of the army but a single one was in the army when the war commenced. It is Colonel



GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER.

James Hagan, who, when a boy, enlisted as a musketeer in 1858, and but about a hundred of the officers now serving in the army were in the army at all before the close of the war in 1865, and in the navy there exists substantially the same proportion.

In forty years there has grown up a new army and new navy. The grandchildren of the people of that time are the dominant controlling people of today. The sorrows of the loss of loved ones in that war have been assuaged by time, and the strongest memories of the struggle of that period are its glorious and the evidence it gave the world of the superb qualities of American prowess, determination and courage.

Americans do not look backward and repine over losses and misfortunes. Their faces are to the front, their battle cry in peace as well as war is forward. Their minds are interested in the solution of problems of the present and the fact that there never was any real enmity between the power, grandeur, wealth and strength of this great Republic, and in contributing to the happiness and Christian civilization of mankind. It is men imbued with such feelings and aspirations who are to meet in the city of Boston.

By the invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic this gathering is to include soldiers who fought in each of the opposing armies.

In referring to and commending this gathering I see that some of the leading journals of the country tell their readers that men are to meet as friends who once met as foes. It seems to me they are not quite correct in their way of stating this condition. I do not think it is saying too much to assert that there never was any real enmity between the men who for four years were arrayed against each other in battle. They were not personal enemies, they were men occupying opposing attitudes.

The causes of this war are matters of the distant past. They are found written in our histories during the period of two centuries. This is no place for their discussion. The men who now here have no desire, no time and no spirit to indulge in animosities or recrimination. They had nothing to do with the causes which made the war inevitable, but when the struggle commenced they took their place in the front of battle and did their duty to the flag and country to which they owed allegiance.

The men whose intrepid courage won Confederate victories have devoted their efforts to building up the shattered fortunes of the South. They have taught their children to revere with the utmost tenderness the memory of the flag which for four long years their fathers fought, with a courage, fortitude and devotion without a parallel in the history of warfare, and to preserve and protect the graves of the heroic dead with the warmest and most devoted love, but they have also taught them that the flag of the United States is and for all time will be the only emblem of sovereignty for themselves and their posterity, and that this great American Republic is the only Government they and their children and their children's children can fight for and defend, and that it is the only country they can look to for protection and care.

This was no universal feeling of the sons of Confederates that in 1896, with rare exceptions, they asked the honor of fighting their country's battles under the Stars and Stripes, and in the uniform of the Army of the United States, and of those who were killed or died in the late wars of our country the cemetery at Arlington holds in its loving embrace the graves of sons of Confederate soldiers from every Southern State, and nearly every city and hamlet from the Potomac to the Gulf is sanctified by the graves of sons of Confederates who gave up their lives under the Stars and Stripes and in the uniform of the country which they proudly called their own, and today the army and navy of the United States has upon its rolls nearly two thousand officers and fully twenty thousand men whose fathers were soldiers of the Confederacy, and among those officers is found the name of a nephew and two grandsons of General Robert E. Lee, and the list also includes the names of the sons of many other distinguished Confederate generals.

The first officer of the army to fall in that war was the gallant Captain Cannon from the sunny South; the first officer of the navy to give up his life was the chivalrous young Bagley, of North Carolina, while San Juan was held by the lifeblood of those heroic soldiers, Smith, of Mississippi, and Shipps, of North Carolina, who fell while gallantly leading the Tenth Cavalry to victory.

I am glad that the gray-haired Federal and Confederate veterans are to be together on this interesting occasion; I am glad to see that there is no least of interest manifested by the veterans of the North and the South in the societies composed of the survivors of those armies. It keeps up a soldierly spirit, which is an important element in American character, and it is necessary to the safety and honor of any nation.

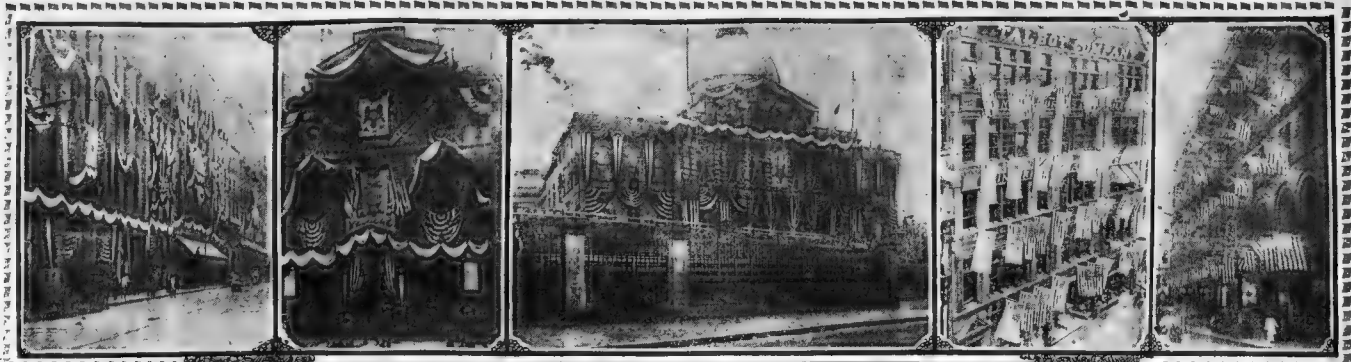
Joseph Wheeler

"THE RETURN OF THE" JAS. H. BENTLEY BATTLE LAGS TO



25

CITY IS ABLAZE WITH BUNTING AND AGLOW WITH LIGHTS



BOSTON OPENS ITS ARMS TO VETERANS

Continued From Page 33

the State of Hancock, Adams and Revere, of Garrison and Phillips, of men and women since its history began who have held close to their hearts the principles of liberty.

FLAGSHOWN EVERYWHERE
The appearance of Boston to-day indicates that the people of the old town believe this. From one end of the city to the other hunting and flags are on every hand. From the artistic designs that cover the fronts of public buildings look forth the portraits of some of the nation's greatest heroes—Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan—while placards bearing mottoes of hearty welcome. Boston has never excelled this display except on two occasions—the previous G. A. R. encampment and the reception to Admiral Dewey and in neither enthusiastic welcome neither of those celebrations was greater than this.

CELEBRATION CREDIBLE. The week's celebration, beginning to-morrow, will be creditably alike to the city and the honored guests it entertains. The admirable Executive Committee of the G. A. R. and its sub-committees has seen to the latter; the people of Boston to the first.

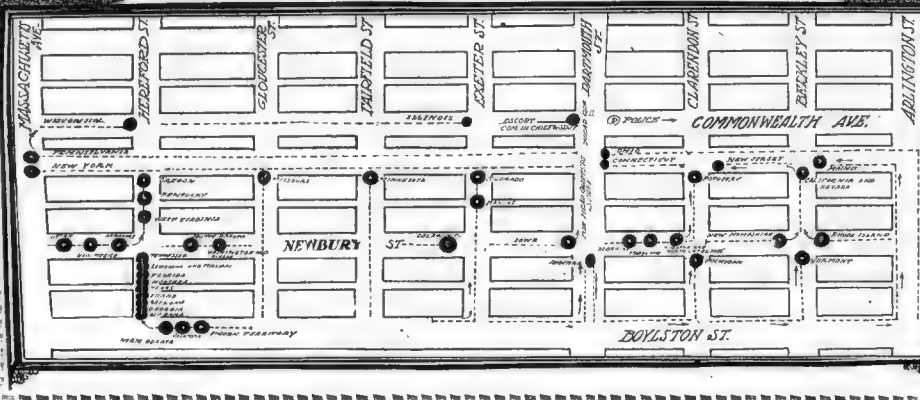
There will be two big parades one to-morrow with ex-prisoners of war, naval veterans, Sons of Veterans, Mexican War veterans and soldiers of the Spanish-American War, and another on Tuesday that will display the entire marching strength of the Grand Army in town. There will be an interesting illuminated parade on one evening and a beautiful canoe or

CITY IS GAY WITH FLAGS AND BUNTING

Mercantile and Public Buildings Decorated Profusely
in Honor of the Veterans.

[illegible]

Like a Fairyland.
Beginning at the West street entrance
to the Lemon lights are strung along a



FORMATION OF TUESDAY'S G. A. R. PARADE WITH GLIMPSES OF DECORATIONS OF BUILDING

Admiral Dewey Greets the G. H. R.

Written Expressly for the Boston Sunday American

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

IT gives me great pleasure to write a sentiment for the **BOSTON AMERICAN'S** special G. A. R. number.



The Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans' Association are largely the cause of the feeling of brotherhood and the desire for a united country between the veterans of the North and the South.



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

on an elaborate scale. The State House is strikingly adorned. Flags hang vertically from the roof of each part of the portico, and the same effect is continued to both wings, with a similar display above at the sides. The interior stairways are festooned between the columns with the American flag, a large United States flag, a large Army and Navy badge on a blue banner, befringed with stars, hangs in the center. A broad band of looking is carried along the walls, and the ends of the banners of flags, and strands of flags are ranged along the pediment above the entrance. The City Hall is decorated with broad bands of the American flag and the stars. The seal of the city is suspended high above the Grand Army badge. The walls are decorated with large and small hanging medallions bearing the dates of the city's history. The walls are also broad permanent leaning in red and white the words "Welcome." The Irish State House, the City Hall and the State House, and Faneuil Hall is decorated with large medallions and the national flag and city seals.

[illegible]

All the newspaper offices are profusely decorated, as are the theatres now open. The Globe Theatre has its front picked out

with flags and streamers carried from the front to the cornice. The decorations of the theatre were contrasted about the entrance and effective. Both the Wagner and the President attract from Keith's company the largest number of spectators. The latest furnishing supplied to the hotel generally have joined in the effort to make the theatre a national bazaar. The Yendor's national bazaar, which has been decorated around the entrance with flags and streamers, is the most successful. Further decoration of the hotel has been made by the national delegations by request of the National office.

In the front of the Parker House are the portraits of the presidents of the American Republic. The Touraine presents a fine display of the American flag, and the Grand Army badge. Young's Hotel has flags and streamers tastefully arranged in the entrance and on the balcony.

The Cecil has flags entwined and portraits of Lincoln and VARRANT. The Thorndike is almost but effectively decorated with flags and air-spoons around colored bunting and the Brunswick is decorated with flags and streamers and over the entrance, carried up to the balcony.

[illegible]

Windows Stream With Flags.—
The Talbot Co. dings flags to the breeze

The big building of the Cotten Clothing Company presents a notable sight with flags streaming from all of its many windows. The Metropolitan and Plonk's are conspicuous competitors in the former making an especially tasteful use of flags and streamers. The Leopold Mo-

[illegible]

heavily festooned hunting over second story windows and flag poles from the windows above, while the store of

[illegible][illegible]

A reporter for the BOSTON HIND
AMERICAN drove up to the Clark hotel
shortly after the murderer arrived. W

SLAYER OF WOMAN IS DEAD OF POISON

Continued From Page 35.

and I rushed down stairs. I tried to get into the kitchen, but the door was locked. I cried: "Open the door—open the door, and the man did so."

"Just as I stepped in, Clark got before me and said: 'Give down the door bit. Look here!'"

"The man opened his coat and blood was spouting from a wound in his breast. I could see that he was badly wounded. But he pushed roughly by us and rushed up stairs."

"I did not look to see which way he went. I turned to get back to the kitchen. I shook her and cried out, but she did not answer. Her eyes were open, but I could see that she was dead."

"I screamed for help."

"The militia came running into the room. It is not true that Ada was killed. I understood. She had only removed her eyes."

Quarreled Over Money.

The police came in response to a cry. They found the man, who was wearing a pocket watch and a cent, searching for a pocket watch. It is apparent that Clark took his money and that the trouble occurred over that.

The police believe that after Clark killed the woman, he tried to commit suicide by stabbing himself. When he was examined by physicians at the North Lawrence Police Station two wounds were found on his chest. One was a wound on his heart, but the knife gashed on a rib and inflicted only flesh wounds. He was bleeding freely from the wounds and was pulled from the city street house, and left a trail of blood.

ward Shawmut avenue and went up the avenue as far as Blackstone square. The square was a large open space, and the knife with which the murder was committed was found lying on the ground in the grass in the square during the forenoon.

Went to His Father's House.

Just as he reached the square he saw Father O'Connor, of the East London street station, coming down Shawmut avenue. Clark turned and went to meet him, and they went down Shawmut avenue. At the corner of Blackstone square they turned to the right for Flood & Sons, milk dealers. The driver asked him what the matter was, and Clark said:

"My God! I've just seen a woman stabbed to death—murdered."

"Why don't you inform the police?"

"I don't know," Clark answered.

"I've seen a woman murdered,"

"I'm not,"

"How he stabbed his woman in Alderbrook street?"

Clark then went to the house of the coach driver and went to the house of the driver of the milk cart, and asked them for the names of the men who were in the cart at the time of the murder.

A reporter for the BOSTON RECORD AMERICAN drove up to the Clark home shortly after the murderer arrived. W

the reporter was Ransom F. McCellina, of Lawrence, who knew Clark well. As the two men neared the house a man, carrying a dress suit case, dashed out of the door, ran across the road and disappeared.

"My God! There's Ed now," said McCellina. "I'm going to tell the police."

Called on Him to Surrender.

He turned his horse and started back towards Methuen, from where he telephoned Assistant Marshal Houghton, at North Lawrence. Marshal Houghton at once started Inspectors Flynn and Murphy to the Clark house. When they arrived there they at once plunged into the woods

In the section Clark had taken, and had not seen the other hundred yards away, they saw him standing in the shadows. They shouted to him to surrender and he came forward, his hands raised to his mouth. They drank the contents and then he was taken. They realized that he had taken the money, and as rapidly as possible he was taken to the police station and Dr. McCarson summoned.

Meanwhile the SUNDAY AMERICAN reporter had been talking to the father. The old man at first denied that he was the father of his son, and said that he was sure "Willie" had been committed any murder, but later he did not want to say anything. He admitted that his son had been in the house, and had told him that he had killed a man.

He said that his son had told him that he had committed the murder, but had said that he was not the man who had killed the woman. He had rushed at him with a knife.

While in his father's house, Clark, the oldest son of the late John H. Clark of Paris, Ind., inherited some of it by water, and the other part by blood, when he inherited the house. This was the first time the famous Clark family had been united in one place.

Richardson's Fourth Wife.

Dr. Mc-Gaughan worked over hard at the police station for hours, and at first it was thought he would recover. Captain Hughes, who had been called to the hospital, and the physician, who had been summoned by telephone, declared to wait the next hour before fully examining the patient.

The physician took the hospital room upstairs, and the doctor worked steadily over Clark, but he died at 6:40.

Mrs. Richardson, the murdered woman, was 42 years of age, and had been married to a well-to-do farmer in Paris, Ind. but had been divorced from him. She had been married to her second husband, a well-to-do merchant in Chicago, for 10 years. She was 42 years of age and had been married to her third husband, a well-to-do merchant in Chicago, for 10 years. She was 42 years of age and had been married to her fourth husband, a well-to-do merchant in Chicago, for 10 years.

She made everything very plain, although she was a little nervous. She said that she had been married to her first husband for 10 years, and that she had been married to her second husband for 10 years. She said that she had been married to her third husband for 10 years, and that she had been married to her fourth husband for 10 years.

"From that time on," said the girl, "we had no peace in the house. Finally she and father decided to separate and we were not sorry."

of the New York Herald of April
the assassination and death of
of General Lee at Richmond,
free copy of this paper to any-
mail it upon request.

PANY No. 125 Summer Street,
Boston, Mass.

NEAR Loyal WORK BY WOMEN FOR ENCAMPMENT SUCCESS

RELIEF CORPS REJOICES IN RESULT.

Finds That Its Long Season of Preparation for Reception of the Veterans Has More Than Met Its Best Expectations

MANY FEATURES THAT WOMEN HAVE PLANNED

Receptions, Dinners, Excursions and Open House at Headquarters of Various Corps Until Encampment Is Ended

WITH the same spirit of self-assertion and sympathy that characterized the women of the North in '61, the women of Massachusetts are doing their share of the work which is to make the Grand Army National Encampment a success.

To-morrow the city's population will be increased by a half million souls and Boston will appear as the City Beautiful. Boston was encamped the last time in 1861, when the women were largely women. In short, the "home behind the gun"—if the term is permissible—was women.

It will be through the Woman's Relief Corps that the Red Cross, the Y. W. C. A., and the other organizations with their wives and daughters, will be directed to pleasant lodgings. It will be the women who will entertain the veterans on all occasions, the Grand Army veterans.

A Year of Hard Work.

To the casual observer the coming convention, with its immense parade, mass reunions, and daily receptions, will seem to be of mushroom growth, but the Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps could tell you differently.

More than a year ago the thirty-third National G. A. R. convention was held in Boston. Since that time the women have been working daily for the success of the coming convention. They have organized the various corps and their sister members of the W. R. C. who will attend their encampment here.

Many Features Planned.

As a result of their work there are more of the features of the convention for which plans have been completed. On Monday evening, August 15, a reception at the Y. W. C. A. will be tendered the members of the G. A. R. and the women of the "Red Cross." Mrs. Annie M. Varney, the department president, is the head of the Reception Committee.

It is expected that fully 500 members of the G. A. R. will attend the convention. The women of the G. A. R. will be tendered a dinner at 1,500 veterans, visiting delegates of the G. A. R., at the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. The Y. M. C. A. is the head of the Reception Committee.

Women as Waiters.

These staunch women workers will act as waitresses on August 17 and 18, serving dinner to 1,500 veterans, visiting delegates of the G. A. R., at the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. The Y. M. C. A. is the head of the Reception Committee.

A great many of the corps throughout the city will have open houses. These will be open to the veterans and their families. The women will be serving the veterans and their families. The women will be serving the veterans and their families.

700 Homes Registered.

One woman, who is Mrs. Elizabeth A. Turner, chairman of the accommodation committee, has registered several hundred homes. She has sent the veterans and their families to these homes. She has sent the veterans and their families to these homes.

Since the first of January each day has found Mrs. Turner doing at her post. She is the head of the accommodation committee. She is the head of the accommodation committee. She is the head of the accommodation committee.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

WOMEN AT WORK HELPING TO MAKE G. A. R. WEEK A BIG SUCCESS.

"WILL BE ONE OF THE BEST EVER HELD"

—Department President Mrs. W. R. C.

"N the name of the Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps, I extend a most hearty and sincere welcome to all the comrades and to the visiting members of the Relief Corps who will be in Boston during the National Encampment of the G. A. R.

"I feel that everything within our power has been done to make the encampment a success. We have done and are doing those things which will promote the comfort of our guests and feel that our efforts toward their happiness and entertainment have not been in vain.

"It would be egotistical to say that this encampment will surpass the one held in Boston fourteen years ago, for that one was in some ways the greatest in the history of the Grand Army. Yet I am sure that the veteran guests and visiting members of the Woman's Relief Corps will, upon their arrival here, vote this, the thirty-eighth National Encampment, one of the best ever held."—Statement of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN by Mrs. ANNIE M. WARNE, president of the Department of Massachusetts, W. R. C.

MRS. SHERIDAN CANNOT COME

By Beulah Dickinson.

"Since the General's death I have never attended a G. A. R. encampment," answered Mrs. "Phil" Sheridan when I asked her if she expected to attend the encampment in Boston.

We were seated in comfortable chairs in the front of the house at No. 10, 11th St., where Mrs. Sheridan lives. She is a woman of about 60 years of age, with white hair and a gentle smile. She is the widow of a General in the Grand Army of the Republic.

"I Wish G. A. R. Success," Says Mrs. Phil Sheridan

Written expressly for the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

I WISH the G. A. R. every degree of success during their encampment. Boston is a very beautiful city, and it seems to me an appropriate place for such a big convention because of its peculiar historical relation to the country.

Outside of all business, the soldiers will be delighted with the numerous historical spots of interest.

MRS. PHIL SHERIDAN.

I am sorry that I cannot attend the encampment of the W. R. C. convention, but I have never been present at a single convention since the General died. If I began to attend patriotic gatherings I would not know where to stop, for I am invited to so many.

So my best wishes always go with every G. A. R. encampment, though I never attend in person.

I appreciate the honor paid to the General by the erection of the Sheridan arch in Boston. I remember at the last encampment in Boston that there was a Camp Phil Sheridan.

I wish all the veterans and ladies a successful week.—Statement of Mrs. "Phil" Sheridan to the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Knows Few Soldiers.

"I really know very little about military affairs or about the war. People seem to think that I should be posted in regard to these things. Outside of a few old soldiers who come to my house in Washington on every year, I know but few soldiers.

In a quiet charming way she felt to tell me about the war and the soldiers. I interrupted to ask if it were true that she had married a soldier. She said that she had married a soldier, but she did not marry him. She said that she had married a soldier, but she did not marry him.

HEAT PROSTRATION.

Pe-ru-na is a Tonic for the Weakness and Debility Incident to Hot Weather.



Most Men and Women Need a Strengthening Tonic During the Sultry Weather of August—Pe-ru-na Never Fails.

Lucy Ingram, 521 North St., Augusta, Ga., writes:

"I have used your Pe-ru-na as a tonic, and found it counteracted the debilitating effects of warm weather."

"I cheerfully recommend those who have that languid feeling which is customary to most of us in spring to try Pe-ru-na. It will prove an invigorator. It is also good to break up colds and gripes."

Register U. S. Treasury Indorses Pe-ru-na for Summer La Grippe.

Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register of the United States Treasury, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"I have used your Pe-ru-na as a tonic, and found it counteracted the debilitating effects of warm weather."

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IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
Tomorrow

THE AMERICAN CRUISE OF THE OLD SOLDIERS

OLD SOLDIERS' SERIES

Will Meet Visiting Members of the Grand Army at All the Railroad Stations and Direct Them to Their Headquarters

SONS TO APPEAR IN TO-MORROW'S PARADE

The Sons of Veterans intend to do their full share in making the parade a success. There will be a great many of them in Boston, and they will be in the convention of the commandery-in-chief to be held and the camp located near the city hall. They are desirous of making a fine showing. Reports received by the division commander, and there have been many promises of successful contributions. From the latest reports from the several camp commanders, it is estimated that many more men will turn out in the parade than was at first expected.

An important service will be rendered by visitors from the Sons of Veterans during the week, as three hundred of them will act as aids on the parade. They will be in the city hall, and the camp located near the city hall. They are desirous of making a fine showing. Reports received by the division commander, and there have been many promises of successful contributions. From the latest reports from the several camp commanders, it is estimated that many more men will turn out in the parade than was at first expected.

In Tomorrow's Parade.

The principal appearance of the Sons of Veterans will be in the parade tomorrow. Major Dudley B. Purbeck, who will act as aide on the parade, has been assigned to the command of the Sons of Veterans. He will be in the city hall, and the camp located near the city hall. They are desirous of making a fine showing. Reports received by the division commander, and there have been many promises of successful contributions. From the latest reports from the several camp commanders, it is estimated that many more men will turn out in the parade than was at first expected.

Harbor and Trolley Traps.

Thursday afternoon the Boston harbor excursion will take place. The number of visitors is expected to be large, and those who desire to participate should apply early. The excursion will leave at 10 o'clock, and will return at 4 o'clock. The harbor is expected to be crowded with visitors, and the trolley traps will be in operation.

Ladies of the G. A. R.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. will take a forceful view of the parade. The society is composed of the wives, daughters and other near women relatives of the veterans of the Grand Army and they will be present in this city in large numbers. The committee is prepared to entertain all guests attending the Grand Army camp.

Vets to See Famous Gettysburg Painting

An interesting feature of the week will be the exhibition in the city of the massive oil painting of the battle of Gettysburg, painted by James Watson, a great war artist, and universally recognized as the most accurate and realistic picture ever placed on canvas. The picture was begun four years after the close of the great battle, and was reviewed and approved by 1,000 officers of both armies, who visited the battlefield with the artist.

Daughters to Keep Open House Friday

The daughters of Veterans are making plans for an interesting week and one that will be long remembered by those who participate in their doings. In many cases, of course, they will share their parents' enthusiasm, but they have a number of their own arrangements.

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POCKET GUIDE TO THE WARSHIPS

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Our \$100 Home Outfits are a revelation! People who have looked around tell us that in complete furnishing we surpass all others.

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From Beds, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, 78, 84, 90, 96, 102, 108, 114, 120, 126, 132, 138, 144, 150, 156, 162, 168, 174, 180, 186, 192, 198, 204, 210, 216, 222, 228, 234, 240, 246, 252, 258, 264, 270, 276, 282, 288, 294, 300, 306, 312, 318, 324, 330, 336, 342, 348, 354, 360, 366, 372, 378, 384, 390, 396, 402, 408, 414, 420, 426, 432, 438, 444, 450, 456, 462, 468, 474, 480, 486, 492, 498, 504, 510, 516, 522, 528, 534, 540, 546, 552, 558, 564, 570, 576, 582, 588, 594, 600, 606, 612, 618, 624, 630, 636, 642, 648, 654, 660, 666, 672, 678, 684, 690, 696, 702, 708, 714, 720, 726, 732, 738, 744, 750, 756, 762, 768, 774, 780, 786, 792, 798, 804, 810, 816, 822, 828, 834, 840, 846, 852, 858, 864, 870, 876, 882, 888, 894, 900, 906, 912, 918, 924, 930, 936, 942, 948, 954, 960, 966, 972, 978, 984, 990, 996, 1002, 1008, 1014, 1020, 1026, 1032, 1038, 1044, 1050, 1056, 1062, 1068, 1074, 1080, 1086, 1092, 1098, 1104, 1110, 1116, 1122, 1128, 1134, 1140, 1146, 1152, 1158, 1164, 1170, 1176, 1182, 1188, 1194, 1200, 1206, 1212, 1218, 1224, 1230, 1236, 1242, 1248, 1254, 1260, 1266, 1272, 1278, 1284, 1290, 1296, 1302, 1308, 1314, 1320, 1326, 1332, 1338, 1344, 1350, 1356, 1362, 1368, 1374, 1380, 1386, 1392, 1398, 1404, 1410, 1416, 1422, 1428, 1434, 1440, 1446, 1452, 1458, 1464, 1470, 1476, 1482, 1488, 1494, 1500, 1506, 1512, 1518, 1524, 1530, 1536, 1542, 1548, 1554, 1560, 1566, 1572, 1578, 1584, 1590, 1596, 1602, 1608, 1614, 1620, 1626, 1632, 1638, 1644, 1650, 1656, 1662, 1668, 1674, 1680, 1686, 1692, 1698, 1704, 1710, 1716, 1722, 1728, 1734, 1740, 1746, 1752, 1758, 1764, 1770, 1776, 1782, 1788, 1794, 1800, 1806, 1812, 1818, 1824, 1830, 1836, 1842, 1848, 1854, 1860, 1866, 1872, 1878, 1884, 1890, 1896, 1902, 1908, 1914, 1920, 1926, 1932, 1938, 1944, 1950, 1956, 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004, 2010, 2016, 2022, 2028, 2034, 2040, 2046, 2052, 2058, 2064, 2070, 2076, 2082, 2088, 2094, 2100, 2106, 2112, 2118, 2124, 2130, 2136, 2142, 2148, 2154, 2160, 2166, 2172, 2178, 2184, 2190, 2196, 2202, 2208, 2214, 2220, 2226, 2232, 2238, 2244, 2250, 2256, 2262, 2268, 2274, 2280, 2286, 2292, 2298, 2304, 2310, 2316, 2322, 2328, 2334, 2340, 2346, 2352, 2358, 2364, 2370, 2376, 2382, 2388, 2394, 2400, 2406, 2412, 2418, 2424, 2430, 2436, 2442, 2448, 2454, 2460, 2466, 2472, 2478, 2484, 2490, 2496, 2502, 2508, 2514, 2520, 2526, 2532, 2538, 2544, 2550, 2556, 2562, 2568, 2574, 2580, 2586, 2592, 2598, 2604, 2610, 2616, 2622, 2628, 2634, 2640, 2646, 2652, 2658, 2664, 2670, 2676, 2682, 2688, 2694, 2700, 2706, 2712, 2718, 2724, 2730, 2736, 2742, 2748, 2754, 2760, 2766, 2772, 2778, 2784, 2790, 2796, 2802, 2808, 2814, 2820, 2826, 2832, 2838, 2844, 2850, 2856, 2862, 2868, 2874, 2880, 2886, 2892, 2898, 2904, 2910, 2916, 2922, 2928, 2934, 2940, 2946, 2952, 2958, 2964, 2970, 2976, 2982, 2988, 2994, 3000, 3006, 3012, 3018, 3024, 3030, 3036, 3042, 3048, 3054, 3060, 3066, 3072, 3078, 3084, 3090, 3096, 3102, 3108, 3114, 3120, 3126, 3132, 3138, 3144, 3150, 3156, 3162, 3168, 3174, 3180, 3186, 3192, 3198, 3204, 3210, 3216, 3222, 3228, 3234, 3240, 3246, 3252, 3258, 3264, 32

REMARKABLE

We extend the right-hand of fellowship and a hearty welcome to the Grand Army of the Republic and to the thousands of strangers within our gates.

You'll find this grand old store has a heart as well as brains and merchandise. Make free use of its every facility during your stay. Make it your downtown headquarters. Rest in its famous Grand Salon, the finest in America. Use its Lunch Room—its Lavatories—its Telegraph—its Telephone—its Post Office, and by all means try its Moving Stairway. Boston's latest innovation. Many special bargains await the lucky purchaser in every department, for it is August clearing time here, and careful comparison of our prices with others will serve to emphasize what we always strenuously maintain, that

We Sell Goods Cheaper for Equal Qualities Than Any Other New England House

Our Great August Furniture Sale

Brings you Furniture Prizes that Would Cost You a Full Half More in September and with Not so Wide a Range to Choose from Then as Now

This great Annual Sale has made August the month of all others in which to buy furniture. Decidedly favorable circumstances have combined to make this particular sale the most successful furniture event ever held in Boston for years. We have never had so fine a collection, for one thing, and never have we been able to offer good, honest furniture for so little.

It is not necessary to open up your house to receive your purchases now—Make your selections and we will deliver them as late as October 1st if you desire, when you are prepared to receive them. Our object is to make the sale in August, and it is mainly this desire on our part that gives you such undeniable low price opportunities. We can only briefly hint at savings here. We have 50,000 square feet of floor space filled with just such tempting bargains as these.

For Parlor and Library

1.00 GLOVER FOR 25c—A broken lot of Women's Mocha Gloves in colors and pairs. The price was 1.00 a pair. Choose now at only .30c.

2.00 AND 2.50 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 2.00 and 2.50. Now at 1.00 and 1.25.

3.00 AND 4.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 3.00 and 4.00. Now at 1.50 and 2.00.

4.00 AND 5.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 4.00 and 5.00. Now at 2.00 and 2.50.

5.00 AND 6.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 5.00 and 6.00. Now at 2.50 and 3.00.

6.00 AND 7.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 6.00 and 7.00. Now at 3.00 and 3.50.

7.00 AND 8.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 7.00 and 8.00. Now at 3.50 and 4.00.

8.00 AND 9.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 8.00 and 9.00. Now at 4.00 and 4.50.

9.00 AND 10.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 9.00 and 10.00. Now at 4.50 and 5.00.

10.00 AND 11.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 10.00 and 11.00. Now at 5.00 and 5.50.

11.00 AND 12.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 11.00 and 12.00. Now at 5.50 and 6.00.

12.00 AND 13.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 12.00 and 13.00. Now at 6.00 and 6.50.

13.00 AND 14.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 13.00 and 14.00. Now at 6.50 and 7.00.

14.00 AND 15.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 14.00 and 15.00. Now at 7.00 and 7.50.

15.00 AND 16.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 15.00 and 16.00. Now at 7.50 and 8.00.

16.00 AND 17.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 16.00 and 17.00. Now at 8.00 and 8.50.

17.00 AND 18.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 17.00 and 18.00. Now at 8.50 and 9.00.

18.00 AND 19.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 18.00 and 19.00. Now at 9.00 and 9.50.

19.00 AND 20.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 19.00 and 20.00. Now at 9.50 and 10.00.

20.00 AND 21.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 20.00 and 21.00. Now at 10.00 and 10.50.

21.00 AND 22.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 21.00 and 22.00. Now at 10.50 and 11.00.

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116.00 AND 117.00 WASHABLE BUTTS—Durable, comfortable, and stylish. Regular price 116.00 and 117.00. Now at 58.00 and 58.50.

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QUESTION RIGHT SOUGHT PENS MAY LOCATE OF FALL RIVER COMPLAINT.

Legality of Combination of Manufacturers Is Being Quietly Investigated by Two Interested Law Firms

STOCKHOLDERS EAGER TO END LONG STRIKE

Relief Fund for Non-unionist Strikers is Exhausted, and the Stations Established by the Textile Council Closed

Special to the Sunday American. Fall River, Aug. 13.—Two law firms of Fall River have been quietly investigating the legality of the position of Fall River mill men in forming a combination called the Manufacturers' Association. The lawyers are expected to report to the Manufacturers' Association, but await the trend of events in the next future.

Certain stockholders have assumed the matter, but nothing will be done to end the strike. They say they will not interfere except the strike of the Manufacturers' Association. The stockholders will not give the money to the strike fund, but will give it to the strike fund.

The stockholders may bring a bill in equity to determine the rights of the stockholders, but the strike fund will not give it to the strike fund.

Because the funds for the relief of the non-unionist strikers have been exhausted, the relief stations established by the Textile Council were closed today. It is estimated that the relief stations will require \$2,000.

The Textile Council of the United States has been asked to give the relief stations \$2,000. The Textile Council has been asked to give the relief stations \$2,000.

HEARST'S BOSS OF THE AMERICAN TURKISH AFFAIR REACHES A CRISIS



VIEW ALONG THE QUAY AT SYMNA. Scene in Smyrna, the Turkish City, Where U. S. Warships Are Now Lying Prepared to Enforce the Demands of the American Government in Case the Sultan Refuses to Comply.

SULTAN AGREES TO FEAR OF "TERRIBLE" DEATH MYSTERY AT HOTEL LANGHAM IS CLEARED.

Threat of Youthful Vandals to Smear Schoolhouse With Paint Followed Soon by Janitor's Death.

Medical Examiner Finds no Evidence of Foul Play in Death of F. P. Dunham—Fall and Lung Trouble Causes

Acting on information furnished by Medical Examiner Dunham, the fall and lung trouble causes the death of F. P. Dunham.

VALLEY FALLS MILLS TO START UP MONDAY

Understandably, the Valley Falls Mills, located in the lower part of the village of Valley Falls, will start up Monday morning on full time. The plant has been shut down for the past two weeks owing to the existing floods in the cotton cloth trade. When running full, the mills have about 500 hands, who are employed in the manufacture of the higher grades of cotton goods. The firm has just received heavy orders for goods.

STEAMBOAT WAR TO END WITH CLOSE OF SEASON.

Deal Is Now On for Purchase of "City of Haverrill" by Lynn Steamboat Company of Boston—Not Yet Bought

The bitterly fought steamboat war which has raged at Black Island all summer has at last ended at the close of the season as the result of a deal now under way for the purchase of the steamer City of Haverrill by the Lynn Steamboat Company of Boston. The City of Haverrill has been in opposition to the town's steamer, New Hampshire.

JUDGE EMMONS IS THINKS BOYS SET FIRE TO HIS DWELLING.

Edward Ransdottir, of No. 35 Rochester Street, Almost Overcome by Smoke and Flames, Which He Thinks Incendiary

He thought he was alone and half asleep when he was awakened by the fire which broke out in the rear of his house. He was found by the firemen in the smoke and flames.

NARRAGANSETT CUP WON BY BRYAN MAWR 20

Myopia Bitten in Polo Finals After a Bitter Struggle—Society Turned Out in Force to Witness the Sport

Special to the Sunday American. Narragansett Pier, N. J., Aug. 13.—No more than a few days ago, the Narragansett Cup was won by Bryan Mawr, 20, of the Narragansett Polo Club.

ROOSEVELT RECEIVES PORTO RICAN TEACHERS

Washington, Aug. 13.—President Roosevelt received a delegation of Porto Rican teachers at the White House today. The teachers were from the Porto Rican Normal School in San Juan.

THIEF WOULD RETURN, BUT LAW PREVENTS

The Chief of the Waterworks police returned yesterday from New York without a thief. The thief had been caught by the police in New York.

NEW YORK JOURNAL PART TWO. SUNDAY

Marie Allard, Lyne Half Conscious in the City Hospital, Cannot Recall Details of Affair in Which She Was Shot

UNCERTAINTY AS TO HER RECOVERY

Upon Stranger to Accompany Her on Night of Shooting, Saying She Was Afraid of Man Following Her

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LONDON ENGLISH CAPITAL LYONS GIRLS WIN PRIZES PARIS FRANCE MAY TRY TO ANNEX MOROCCO. GENEVA

TWO PRETTY GIRL SHARPSHOOTERS



ONE ENGLISH, THE OTHER FRENCH, BOTH CLEVER.

Miss Lewes Enters the Bisley Tournament, While France's Fair 'Marksman' Wins Many Honors at a Lyons Contest

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Mrs. Lewes, of Kraynham, and Miss Francis, of Lyons, France, have become famous for their skill in rifle shooting. A position in which women have failed, so far, to vie at all with their brother sportsmen.

Miss Lewes has been taught to shoot by Mr. Gray, a marksman who has won several honors and silver medals at competitive rifle shooting.

Miss Lewes won many prizes at the Run summer range, and then entered for some time at the Bisley meeting. Although not successful in winning prizes, she was nevertheless successful in shooting at a distance of 200 yards, and at a distance of 300 yards, and at a distance of 400 yards, and at a distance of 500 yards, and at a distance of 600 yards, and at a distance of 700 yards, and at a distance of 800 yards, and at a distance of 900 yards, and at a distance of 1000 yards.

STANDARD OIL GAME BLOCKED BY SPAIN

Government to Buy Rich Oil Fields Wanted by the Trust.

Special Cable to Sunday American. Madrid, Aug. 13.—The Spanish Government is anxious to prevent the Standard Oil Company from getting possession of valuable oil lands which have just been discovered in the Province of Burgos.

DYING GUIDE ALPINE MURDER

Confesses to Crime That for Years Went as an Accident.

Special Cable to Sunday American. Geneva, Aug. 13.—At the point of death in a hospital here, a Swiss mountain guide, who had been engaged by a tourist, William Rutter, who committed the crime three years ago. Rutter and another guide had been engaged by a tourist, William Rutter, who committed the crime three years ago. Rutter and another guide had been engaged by a tourist, William Rutter, who committed the crime three years ago.

PARIS AUDIENCE MAY HISS PIANIST

Special Cable to Sunday American. Paris, Aug. 13.—A Paris judge has decided that there is no law to prevent the audience at a concert or in a theatre from hissing or whistling or in any other way expressing their disapproval at a performance.

PHYSICIANS ENGAGE TO CARE FOR POOR

Paris, Aug. 13.—The physicians in the department of Loire-Garonne have set on foot a scheme for the care of the poor, which will be followed by other physicians in the world.

AMERICANS ON HOME. MME. SARAH BERNHARDT AS SHE APPEARS TO-DAY



Yankee Duchesses Looking Forward to Winter's Activities in Town—Lady Yarmouth Goes to Switzerland

MARLBOROUGH WILL JOIN KING'S COTERIE

Eyes of the World Fixed on General Botha, Who as the Successor to President Kruger Will Lead the Boer People

Special Cable to Sunday American. By Paul Lambeth. Copyright, 1904, by American Journal Company. London, Aug. 13.—London to night. The summer of 1904 is dead. Wandering through the streets and squares of the West End, we confront an endless succession of bare and holed doors with strings of white curtains hanging down to the level of the ground. The houses are empty, the streets are deserted, and the only sound is the rustle of the wind.

GIRL FROM BOSTON FAIR ATHENS MAID ACTS MERCY ROLE WEDS A QUANTIN IN PARIS.

Special Cable to Sunday American. Athens, Aug. 13.—The sister of an American girl, Miss Bernhardt, who was an orphan at the time of her death, has been found in the ruins of the city of Athens.

HAS TWO HEARTS AND GOOD HEALTH

Italian Physical Freak Has Sold His Body After Death for \$8,000.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The medical world here and in Italy is very much interested in the case of Giuseppe de Maggio, a young Italian, who has been discovered to possess two hearts.

GREAT NAPOLEON'S HORSE FOUND

Stuffed Charger of the Emperor Is Discovered in Room in National Palace.

Paris, Aug. 13.—In a room of the National Palace which had been opened for many years as an interesting relic, a stuffed horse of Napoleon was found.

CURZON GOWNS ARE MARVELS OF INDIA

Special Cable to Sunday American. London, Aug. 13.—Some of Lady Curzon's new wardrobe, which she has just received from India, are marvels of Indian art.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON GOT A BELGIAN PENSION

Brussels, Aug. 13.—It is not generally known that after the battle of Waterloo the Duke of Wellington was created Prince of Waterloo, and four pensions were conferred on him and his descendants.

MOROCCO MAY BE ANNEXED BY FRANCE



Perdicaris Capture Said to Have Precipitated Plans for the Seizure of the Unruly Tribesmen by the French

TWO WARSHIPS LEAVE TOULON FOR TANGIER

Perdicaris Now in Paris and Has Convinced Loubet of the Necessity for Action to End Moorish Lawlessness

Special Cable to Sunday American. BY PAUL VILLIERS. Copyright, 1904, by American Journal Company. Paris, Aug. 13.—The recent capture of M. Perdicaris, the American citizen who was carried off by the 3000 Moorish tribesmen in the mountains of Morocco, has led to the annexation of Morocco by France.

PRUSSIAN HEADGEAR FOR PAUL GUARDS

Bonn, Aug. 13.—Count Canitz, Prussian ambassador in London, has been ordered to wear a Prussian helmet when he is in uniform.

FIELD MRSHAL OYAMA WAS CHAMPION WRESTLER

London, Aug. 13.—The aged Marshal Oyama, who has just gone to the front for the first time in his life, was a champion wrestler in his youth.

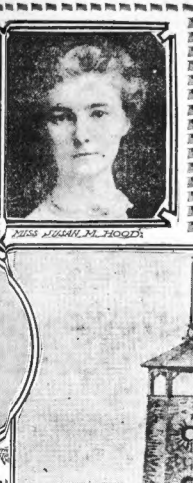
SOAP WRAPPERS, TOBACCO TAGS, COUPONS, CIGAR BANDS, ETC.

AT ANY BLUE STAMP STORE IN THE U.S.

THE BENEDICT & MACFARLANE CO.

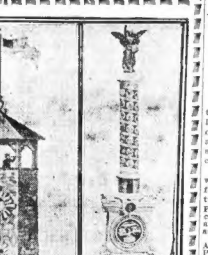
Boston Branch: Boston Trading Association, 156 Tremont St.

VICTORY SHAFT TO CROWN THE HOOD



MELROSE GIRL GAVE LAND, TOWNSPEOPLE THE MONEY.

Cornerstone Will Be Laid This Week and Grand Oratorical Jubilee Will Be Held at Combination Park, Medford



RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN AND JAP SCHOLAR SIDE BY SIDE.

Worthy Representatives of Their Respective Nations, They Have Become Fast Friends in Northfield's Peaceful Pursuits

Special to the Sunday American. Northfield, Aug. 13.—In the beautiful contrast to the war and bloodshed of the Far East, the Christian Workers' Conference, now in session here, presents the picture of a young Russian nobleman and a Japanese scholar working side by side for the same ends and apparently oblivious of the hatred existing between their brothers across the seas.

Viadimir Gerasimoff and Naoml Tanaka just happened to come to Northfield at the same time. They met and became friends. They have both addressed the same meetings. They agree on many points, the chief of which is the spread of the Christian religion.

Are Entire Opposites. The two men are entire opposites in personality and temperament, yet are being about their only common characteristic.

The Russian is serious, deliberate and philosophical. The Japanese, quick, vivacious and enthusiastic, with a keen sense of humor. He is kindly and in popular ideas and frequently discusses the work in Japan.

On the other hand, the Russian will not be led to talk of himself and is reticent and somewhat diffident to approach.

He was educated at the University of St. Petersburg, almost under the very name of the war.

Left Russia Years Ago. For reasons of his own which he does not state, he left Russia years ago and entered upon a business life in New York. Until that time, like most of his race, he was a staid, reserved being in the orthodox Greek Church, the faith in which he was born and reared. Now he is an ardent Episcopalian.

A few years ago he felt called to become a preacher of the gospel and entered heartily into evangelism work.

Since that decision he has worked throughout America, and has visited most of the great universities in New York, where he calls his home. The non-day meetings which he holds among the students, which he holds among the students, which he holds among the students.

10,000 MINERS MAY GO OUT ON BIG COAL STRIKE.

Licensed at Failure of Mine Operators to Comply With Demand to Force Miners to Pay the Check Weighmen

By Boston American. Licensed Weighmen. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Aug. 13.—Increased because their proposition to settle the check weighing men's trouble was not accepted and the whole matter referred to Judge Gray, the check weighers' officials are making arrangements to demand the appointment of check weighers and to enforce this demand with arms at each of the collieries in this district.

They will insist that where a check weighing man is employed every mine shall contribute toward his payment or be discharged. It is on this point that the operators split with the miners and declare emphatically that they will never agree to placing such a club in the hands of the union and deprive the mine of the right to do what they desire with their earnings.

Having their stand on the decision of Judge Wright, that failure to pay in case of discharge, the miners are just as determinedly contending for it, and not only a disunion of the Constitution Board, but the strike of the 10,000 mine workers in this region is now expected.

National Vice-President T. L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, who is head of the miners' organization during the absence of John Mitchell in Europe, arrives here today. Mr. Lewis said:

Operators Would Test Union. The operators, if understood, are seeking to take advantage of the section of the constitution of the United Mine Workers, which provides that no mine shall be worked unless it is paid for its share of the cost of the strike.

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TRADING IS ACTIVE.

Realty Market Shows Increase in Volume of Business, and Brokers Report an Excellent Outlook—Numerous Sales

\$33,000 TRANSACTION MADE IN BROOKLINE

Two Estates Involving \$13,000 Conveyed in West End by J. P. Webber to S. Sirk—Many Sales in City and Out

Most of the real estate brokers report that business with them is good. Quite a little has been done in the case of vacant land in the neighborhood of Boston, and this has constituted a feature of the situation recently. Brokers report an excellent outlook for the coming weeks.

A transaction of considerable amount within the city limits is the conveyance from John P. Webber to S. Sirk of two estates numbered respectively 4 and 5, located at West End. Each property consisted of a four-story brick house and 1,500 square feet of land, the total assessed value being \$15,000.

The estate of the late Mrs. J. P. Webber, deceased, was conveyed to S. Sirk for \$13,000. The property consisted of a four-story brick house and 1,500 square feet of land, the total assessed value being \$15,000.

On Monday afternoon Eugene N. Fox, the owner of the estate, was present at the conveyance. He is the son of the late Mrs. J. P. Webber, deceased.

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REAL ESTATE.

C. E. JENNINGS.

1001 to 1004 Old South Bldg. 294 Wash. St.

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RUSH & CO.

1759 Dorchester Avenue

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Have you anything to sell or exchange?
The party is here who has what you want and wants what you have.

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Woodstock Inn

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19 PRIVATE BATHROOMS
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ARTHUR R. WILDER, Manager.

The Mt. Madison, Gorham, N. H.
8 miles from Base of Mt. Washington.
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Historic Plymouth

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GRAND OPENING

Of Our New Store, Monday, August 15

The following bargains for Commencement Week:

4-in. Swiss Brass Plate Harness, Nickel or Brass, \$14.50, worth \$20.00
2-4 Kay Saddle Harness, Single Strap, \$12.50, worth \$18.00
6-in. Express Harness, Brass or Nickel, 1 1/4 trace, \$24.00, worth \$27.50
Pure Cattle Soap, 40c. for 4-lb. bar
Salt Bricks, 15c. each
Kimball's Polish, 1/2 pt. cans, 15c.
Knapco A Coolers, 10c. each, regular price \$1.20

We are agents for Tuttle & Clark's Turf Goods and International Stock Food. We sell at factory prices.

We carry everything for your horse and stable and can save you from 20 to 40 per cent. Send for our Turf Goods Catalogue. Sent free. Mention this paper.

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\$100 CASH

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FIREMEN MAY YE WIN THEIR DAY OFF FIGHT.

Attorney-General Parker to Be Asked to Seek Writ to Compel Mayor to Enforce Order of the City Council

Another step will be taken tomorrow in the fight to compel Mayor Collins and his Councilmen to grant the firemen of the Boston Fire Department one day off in the year.

In accordance with the suggestion made by Judge Morton, of the Supreme Judicial Court, application will be made to Attorney-General Parker tomorrow as a party plaintiff in the suit brought by Martin F. Cavanaugh, for a writ of mandamus compelling the Mayor and the Councilmen to recognize and enforce the order granting the day off, which was passed by both branches of the city government, and which the Mayor refused to sign.

The order granting the firemen one day off was passed by both the Board of Aldermen and the Council on the 22nd of May, and the Mayor refused to sign it, and City Solicitor Bates upheld the Mayor, holding that his refusal to sign was not equivalent to a veto.

ATTACKED BY BEAR, BOY HURLS STONE AND IS SAVED.

Special to the Sunday American.
St. Johnsbury, Vt., Aug. 13.—Twelve-year-old Homer Hill escaped from a bear which was coming after him in the woods on the head with a stone, knowing the bear over. The boy then took to the woods. He went back and secured several men to help him hunt the bear. The animal had disappeared in the woods.

Still says that when the bear came out of the brush toward him he thought it was a big dog. As the bear approached he saw his mistake. He then threw the stone at the bear, hitting him on the head. The bear then turned and ran away, leaving the boy safe.

GIRL CATCHES FISH A THIRD HER WEIGHT

Although Nearly Pulled Out of Her Boat, She Succeeds in Landing Muscalonge That Proved a Monster

Special to the Sunday American.
North Andover, Aug. 13.—Word has reached here that Miss Nellie F. Somes, who is on a vacation at Lakeside, Ont., caught such a big fish that she was nearly pulled into the water by it. Her catch was a muscalonge, four feet and two inches long and weighing thirty-one pounds. Miss Somes fished with a line trailing from a row boat. She caught the fish, and when she pulled it in she found that it was nearly as long as her boat. She then managed to land it, and it proved to be a monster.

SEC. MORTON RINED BY THE WETMORES

Special to the Sunday American.
Newport, R. I., Aug. 13.—Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton was the guest of honor at a state dinner given here tonight by United States Senator Wetmore. Secretary Morton, Mrs. Morton, and their daughter, Mrs. Pauline, who is to be married to the late Senator's son, were the guests. The dinner was given at the Hotel de Ville, and was a most successful one. Secretary Morton was the guest of honor, and was highly complimented by the guests.

AGED WOMAN SETS UP HOUSEKEEPING IN OPEN FIELD.

With Two Stoves Brightly Blazing, Mrs. Buckley Insists That All is Cozy, but Police Take Her Into Custody

With her household effects all about her and with two stoves containing coal fires burning brightly, sixty-year-old Mrs. Buckley was found in an open field by the Somerville police last night and locked up pending an investigation.

Mrs. Buckley thought she was in a tenement and invited the police to her home. She was found in a field, and the police took her into custody. She was found with two stoves and a fire, and she insisted that it was her home.

ADDS ONE MORE TO HIS LONG LIST OF RESCUES.

"Caplan Jack" Marrow, who has an enviable record as a life-saver, jumped from the public landing at City Point yesterday and saved the life of a man who had fallen into the water.

POLICE ROUND-UP CAMP OF HOBOES

Hidden away in the bushes, where the eyes of the casual observer would never discover it, the police of Cambridge found a "hobo camp" yesterday. The police were looking for a man who had been reported missing. They found a group of men in a field, and they took them into custody.

BAR HARBOR PAYS HOMAGE TO MISS ROOSEVELT.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 13.—Miss Alice Roosevelt has been the center of activity here during the past few days. The large affairs have been in her honor, and the result has been a most successful one.

FARM HAND KILLED BY ELECTRIC CAR

George Dunnet, a farm hand, was run over and killed by a trolley car at 341½ Street, near Elmwood, yesterday. The car was driven by a man who was not at fault.

BATH, ME., WOMAN WASTES AWAY After Voyage From Boston to Maine, and Physicians are Puzzled by Strange Case

Violently attacked on a trip from this city to Bath, Me., by boat, Mrs. Beale Sprague, a bride of a month, died within a few days of arriving here. Her husband came yesterday from the little home she was to share with her husband.

It was thought by her husband, who tended her with anxious care on the boat, that she would recover soon as she arrived on land. But Mrs. Beale continued to get worse. Medical attention in Bath failed to help her. She grew rapidly worse and seemed simply to waste away from weakness caused by the severe strain of the voyage.

CHANGED HERSELF FROM LAMP-HOOK

Special to the Sunday American.
Providence, Aug. 13.—Miss Josephine Anderson, aged 28, housekeeper for Harry L. Martin of Providence, committed suicide by hanging from a lamp hook in her room at the city shortly before noon.

WOMAN IS HELD UP AND ROBBED OF \$51

Mrs. Maria Agnew, of No. 100 Federal Street, Malden, reported to the police last night that she had been held up by a man who had taken her money. The man was described as being about 30 years old, and was wearing a dark suit.

OLD ORCHARD ID TO BE SCREWED DOWN TIGHT

Civic League Warns All the Amusement Resorts They Will Be Prosecuted if Any Open for Business To-day

Special to the Sunday American.
Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 13.—"All places of amusement at Old Orchard Beach, must close Sunday," said Miss Helen Knowlton, president of the Civic League. The league is warning all places of amusement that they will be prosecuted if they open for business today.

SERVED 47 YEARS AS FIRE FIGHTER

More A. John of Combustion Company 2, East Fourth street, who for more than forty-seven years has faithfully responded to every alarm, was discharged from the fire service today.

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Ladies' ALL WOOL VESTIGAL and skirt suits, \$10.00 to \$12.00. \$4.98

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Cotton Underwear

French Corset Covers, cambric, fronts have two pieces of lace, \$1.00. \$1.50

White Suits, V or high neck, trimmed with lace, \$1.00. \$1.50

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Dry Goods

8 CASE CROCHET BED SPREADS, large size, worth \$1.00 each, \$1.00. \$1.00

10 CASE WHITE LAIN, worth \$1.00 each, \$1.00. \$1.00

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Infants' Wear

CHILDREN'S DRESSERS, heavy cotton, worth \$1.00 each, \$1.00. \$1.00

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Gloves

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Beds and Bedding

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Gloves

Men's WHITE LAIN, worth \$1.00 each, \$1.00. \$1.00

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Beds and Bedding

WOMEN WEAVE COTTS, worth \$1.00 each, \$1.00. \$1.00

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Pitts-Kimball Co.

607 to 617 Washington St.
The Under Price Department Store.

Suits, Coats & Skirts

Men's Suits in plain colors, suit and overcoat, \$10.00 to \$12.00. \$4.98

Ladies' ALL WOOL VESTIGAL and skirt suits, \$10.00 to \$12.00. \$4.98

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Cotton Underwear

French Corset Covers, cambric, fronts have two pieces of lace, \$1.00. \$1.50

White Suits, V or high neck, trimmed with lace, \$1.00. \$1.50

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Dry Goods

8 CASE CROCHET BED SPREADS, large size, worth \$1.00 each, \$1.00. \$1.00

10 CASE WHITE LAIN, worth \$1.00 each, \$1.00. \$1.00

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Infants' Wear

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